

# Daily Report

## East Asia

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**Commonwealth Parliamentarians Discuss Trade**  
*BK021031 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English*  
1010 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 2 (BERNAMA) — New Zealand Energy and Regional Development Minister David Butcher Wednesday urged Commonwealth partners to help reduce protectionism in world trade.

Speaking at the 33rd Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) conference here, he said any new legislation should not infringe on the commitment of the Punta Declaration on stopping and reducing protectionism.

The Punta Declaration was issued last year at the end of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Butcher, also associate minister of finance, said New Zealand had taken the lead in liberalising its trade policies.

It was a "painful step but by careful, consistent application and explanation, it has proven popular. My government has been re-elected with an increased majority," he said.

Senator John Watson of Australia said developed countries should stop protectionist measures or face collective reaction from the Third World.

Speaking on "world trade and protectionism," he said protectionism impaired the abilities of smaller countries to service foreign debt, and that the deliberate dumping of overseas products on Third World markets upset local infrastructures and farming practices.

He called on Commonwealth member countries to unite and be vocal against unfair trade practices.

"It is no consolation for people to shelter from the rain under, for instance, the U.S. defence umbrella if at the same time they are being swept off their feet by a flood of U.S. protective ideas," he said.

Singapore MP Heng Chiang Meng, in expressing support to Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's call for a return to multilateralism, said the world had benefited much under multilateral trade arrangements which had made growth possible.

About 200 members of parliament from the Commonwealth countries are attending the six-day conference which began Tuesday.

### Japan

**Tanker Hit by Rockets in Persian Gulf**  
*OW030357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT*  
3 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO — A Japanese-flag tanker was hit by rockets from a small boat of unknown nationality in the Persian Gulf late Wednesday night, Transport Ministry officials said Thursday. No injuries among its crew members were reported.

The tanker, which was hit around 11:45 p.m. Wednesday about 36 kilometers north of Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), was the 180,305-ton tanker *Nisshin Maru* of Nissho Shipping Co. of Tokyo.

The officials said the tanker, manned by 21 Japanese crewmen and carrying about 170,000 tons of crude oil, was hit in three places but no fire broke out.

It was the 13th Japanese ship hit in the Gulf. A tanker chartered by Nippon Yusen K.K. (NYK) was attacked Wednesday by a high-speed boat believed to belong to Iran.

The *Nisshin Maru* was heading toward the UAE port of Fujayrah in the Gulf of Oman where the damage will be checked.

Nissho shipping officials said first reports of the attack reached their head office direct from the tanker.

They quoted the reports as saying the tanker was attacked by a gunboat believed to be Iranian, but none of its crewmen were hurt.

It sailed into the Gulf on August 19 and was scheduled to arrive back in Japan on September 20.

**LDP's Nikaido Leaves on 4-day PRC Visit**  
*OW030303 Tokyo KYODO in English 0253 GMT*  
3 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO — Susumu Nikaido, former vice president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, left here for Beijing Thursday morning on a four-day visit to China.

During the visit, Nikaido will hold talks with top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping Saturday. He will also meet Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders.

Nikaido is being accompanied by five upper and lower house members of his group and former Prime minister Kakuei Tanaka's daughter, Makiko.

**MITI's Tamura To Visit Washington 8-13 Sep**  
*OW030335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT*  
3 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 3 KYODO — International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura will visit Washington from September 8 to 13 to press the Reagan

administration to persuade Congress to remove from proposed omnibus trade bills sanctions against Japan, government officials said Wednesday.

During his week-long trip, Tamura is scheduled to meet Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Treasury Secretary James Baker, U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter and presidential assistant Frank Carlucci, they said.

The trade minister will explain measures taken by the Japanese Government and private firms to tighten controls on sensitive exports to the communist bloc, focusing on an amendment to the foreign trade control and foreign exchange law, which passed the House of Representatives late August, the officials said.

The amendment is aimed at preventing a repeat of such cases as the illegal sales of strategic products by Toshiba Machine Co. to the Soviet Union.

The officials did not say whether Tamura will hold talks with congressional leaders or not.

Tamura, who will be accompanied by MITI Vice Minister for International Affairs Makoto Kuroda, visited Washington in mid-July to try to diffuse mounting anti-Japan sentiment in Congress.

**Envoys Urge Clear Antiapartheid Stand**  
*OW030411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT*  
3 Sep 87

[Text] Paris, Sept. 2 KYODO — Japanese ambassadors in African countries met here Wednesday and agreed that Japan should further clarify its opposition stance to South Africa's racial segregation known as apartheid.

They also agreed Japan should promote talks with black resistance leaders inside and outside South Africa who are fighting the apartheid policy pursued by the Pretoria government.

The meeting to discuss Japan's African policy was attended by the ambassadors and their deputies from 15 African countries, including Ethiopia and Kenya.

Others attending the confab were the ambassadors to France, Britain and the United Nations as well as Takashi Onda, Middle Eastern and African affairs bureau chief of the Foreign Ministry.

The ambassadors believe that black African countries will intensify their call for Japan's support for their antiapartheid movement.

The ambassadors also said the government should implement economic cooperation for African countries as soon as possible as promised by Japan in the Venice summit talks of the seven industrialized democracies last June.



## North Korea

**Special Article Notes YCLK Anniversary**  
*SK021210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2127 GMT 28 Aug 87

[*Nodong Sinmun* 29 August special article: "The Future of the Korean Youth Movement Which Inherits the Glorious Fighting Tradition Is Endlessly Bright"]

[Text] The Korean youth movement has traversed along a protracted and glorious fighting path. In the period during which an endlessly bright prospect is unfolding on the future road of our party and revolution, we significantly greet the 60th anniversary of the Young Communist League of Korea [YCLK].

The Korean youth movement's history is closely linked to the history of our party's revolutionary struggle. The path hewed out by Korean youths is a fighting history of genuine young vanguards who have resolutely defended and upheld our glorious party's cause. Weathering the grim storms and waves of the revolution, the Korean youths have faithfully fought under the leadership of the party, firmly trusting their party and the leader at all times. This is a great pride of the Korean youth movement. Our youths regard having this great tradition as a matchless pride and overflow with a firm resolve to make it shine forever.

1. The tradition created by the Korean youth movement is the glorious tradition of loyalty in which the Korean youths have endlessly followed and upheld the great party and leader.

Youths are those who actively implement and reliably inherit the revolution. The revolution is sustained and inherited by a new generation of youths, and the future of the fatherland is determined by them. It is most important for youths to have boundless loyalty to the party and the leader in their advance, shouldering the future of the fatherland and the revolution. This is a basic key to the brilliant fulfillment of their lofty mission and a firm guarantee for the constant development of the youth movement.

With loyalty to its leader paramount from the outset, the Korean youth movement has been pioneered and has advanced. The formation of the YCLK on 27 August 1927 was the birth of a genuine youth organization which upheld its leader with revolutionary faith and fidelity. The YCLK members were ardent communists who embarked on the road of revolution with firm determination to trust and follow the great young general Comrade Kim Il-song and devote themselves to him. It is precisely because of their core role that a new history of the Korean youth movement has unfolded. Their endless loyalty to the leader has been invariably demonstrated over the entire course of our revolution. This is the proudest characteristic of the Korean youth movement, which hardly any other youth movement can match. Staunchly traversing the last 60 years, the Korean communist youth movement has created a model example of

the attitude and stance with which youths should uphold their party and leader and how they should struggle for the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people.

Above all, the glorious tradition of the Korean youth movement lies in playing a central role in upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of unity and pioneering the chuche revolutionary cause.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Proceeding from revolutionary faith and a sense of fidelity, the young Korean communists wholeheartedly admired and upheld the leader and defended and safeguarded him with their lives under all adverse circumstances.

Originally, rallying a broad range of youths around the party and organizing and mobilizing them to the revolution and construction was an important mission in the youth movement. However, our country's youth movement could not merely perform this mission when first launched because of the historical circumstances of our revolution at that time.

The revolutionary cause was concurrently pioneered with the youth movement in our country. When the revolution was pioneered, there was neither the party nor the regime in our country and everything could only be carried out on the basis of the strength of fresh growing revolutionary forces, not relying on previous generations. Therefore, the heavy burden of inevitably playing a central role in pioneering the future path of the Korean revolution was shouldered by a new generation of youths.

Formed by reflecting this demand at the dawn of the Korean revolution, the YCLK inevitably became a revolutionary vanguard organization guiding a broad range of revolutionary masses as well as youths in a unified manner. It was a torch of struggle, indoctrinating and rallying youths and masses of all walks of life as one revolutionary force under the banner of the great chuche idea and a genuine vanguard organization guiding countless revolutionary organizations and nurturing communist cores.

Thanks to these great achievements by a new generation of communists, a new era of our revolution advancing on the principle of independence opened even while the white terrorism of the Japanese imperialist rampaged and the maneuvers of sectarianists and flunkeyists caused concern. In particular, the young Korean communists recorded the most shining chapter in the history of our party's revolutionary struggle by upholding and admiring the leader of the revolution for the first time.

Holding the leader of the revolution in high esteem late in the 1920's with bitter sufferings, ups and downs, and twists and turns was the greatest historic task in pioneering the fate of the nation and the revolution's future. Our

young vanguards felt this pressing demand of the times and revolution more keenly than anyone else. Witnessing the ideas, outstanding leadership traits, and noble personality of the great young leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the members of the YCLK and other young communists became firmly confident of the future of the nation and the revolution. Also, they became death squad members before anyone else in defending and upholding the general. Thus, the work of holding the leader in high esteem and firmly uniting around him was realized by young communists during the period when the Korean revolution was pioneered.

In this way, a model of pure loyalty was created from the outset. This is a great honor for the Korean youth movement. This exemplary tradition is a boundless source enabling the entire history of the Korean young communist movement to be embroidered permanently with the history of endless loyalty to the party and the leader.

The glorious tradition of the Korean young communist movement also lies in the fact that it has excellently performed the role of a shock brigade and vanguard, upholding the party's cause at the van throughout the entire period of revolution and construction. Youths who are always hot-blooded and brave should become banner bearers who make a breakthrough for advance. The honor and pride of youths lies precisely in taking the lead on the road of revolution led by the party and the leader and in enduring suffering and ordeals before anyone else. The militant course along which the Korean youths have trod has been embroidered with a proud history in which they have most exemplarily performed this role of vanguard and shock brigade.

As a matter of fact, our youths, bearing arms, took the lead in embodying the great general's conception of national liberation during the days of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. They also rushed out with bayonets to annihilate the enemy before anyone else during the period of the fatherland liberation war which decided the fate of the fatherland.

The Korean youths have always worked as vanguard fighters not only in a fierce class struggle but also in a rewarding struggle to build a new society. Our reliable youths have always stood in all revolutionary struggles and construction projects led by our party — including the struggle to found the party, the government, and the army while overcoming all ordeals after the liberation, and the serious socialist revolution and the struggle to realize socialist industrialization after the war.

Burning in the hearts of our youths during these days was a lofty sense of loyalty to uphold the party's cause with practical success and a warm revolutionary passion to powerfully display the heroic mettle of Korean youths. Indeed, there has never been such youths as Korean youths, sensitive to upholding the party's conception and intention and displaying matchless devotion in the struggle to realize them.

Today the revolutionary fighting spirit of our youths, acting as a shock brigade in carrying out the cause of the party, has been fully displayed in socialist construction. Our construction sites, surging with the struggle to attain the 10-point long-range goals for socialist economic construction, are becoming arenas where our youths vigorously work.

Just as their forebears, who achieved feats in building the gratifying rehabilitation sites in hearty response to the party's and leader's appeal, our youths lead in rushing toward important construction sites in response to our party's calls and powerfully giving play to their resourcefulness and the mettle of the speed battle. Our proud youths, endlessly loyal to the calls of the party, stand every difficult and arduous post of socialist construction, such as the construction sites of the Sunchon vinalon complex, Kwangbok Street, the northern railway, and the Taechon power plant. Also, epochal miracles and exploits, which the people of the world marvel at, are always created where they work.

The campaign of young shock brigades is currently being powerfully waged on an unprecedentedly large scale in our country. This is a manifestation of our youths who resolve to directly take charge of, and perform important tasks newly arising in, economic construction and endlessly make shine the honor of young construction workers. In these fierce flames of the campaign of young shock brigades, monumental creations demonstrating our party's might have been erected and new progress has been achieved in the struggle to realize the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy and improve the people's standard of living. There are loyal youths who always like taking the initiative and who find matchless pride and pleasure in realizing the party's conception before anyone else. The future of our flourishing and prospering fatherland is firmly guaranteed.

The proud fighting tradition of the Korean youth movement also lies in struggling staunchly and unwaveringly under any circumstances with absolute trust in the leader and with firm confidence in the future of the revolution.

Revolution is grim and arduous. The youths should always firmly prepare themselves to be able to overcome any difficulties and ordeals. When they lose faith, they are unable to advance while breaking through difficulties, but instead are easily agitated and finally retreat from the road of revolution. Experience shows that when youths waver because of temporary difficulties in the way of progress and when they fear the enemy's reactionary offensives, no progress can be made in the revolutionary movement and social development will become stagnant.

Korean youths are courageous youths unswayed no matter how complicated situations may be and however knotty may be the difficulties they face. Who do not fear sacrifice even in the decisive combat site determining their fate. Their struggle and lives were always filled with



revolutionary romanticism and passion during the war days, when they broke through a sea of fire and a sea of blood, and during the difficult postwar reconstruction period, when they laid the foundation for the self-reliant economy in the ashes of war. The Korean youths' faith in the revolution's future is firm and immovable, growing stronger as the objective circumstances of the revolution become more difficult.

Because of their firm belief in the party and the leader, our youths have been able to valiantly overcome all kinds of difficulties with faith in the victory of the revolution and an invincible fighting spirit. Faith in the future of the revolutionary cause is precisely the belief in the greatness of the party and the leader. The Korean youths have staunchly lived and struggled, cherishing deep in their minds the ever-victorious belief that there is nothing they cannot do, no difficulties they cannot overcome as long as the great leader with an extraordinary wisdom and ever-victorious leadership stands at our revolution's van.

In particular, our youths' faith was fully demonstrated during the period of the grim fatherland liberation war. Then our people and youths, who inherited the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition, bravely turned out in the war, cherishing the faith that they were able to defeat any strong enemy as long as the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious, iron-willed commander, was there. It was precisely this faith that unanimously filled the hearts of heroic fighters countering the enemy's tanks with their bodies as bombs and the young heroes who neutralized the enemy's guns with their bodies.

During the period of the strategic retreat, our youths bravely fought against the enemy, organizing guerrilla units everywhere, adhering to their political faith without yielding to any of the enemy's atrocities. This clearly shows how strong their will to trust and follow only the great general was.

Today's new generations deeply grasp from this the lofty truth that if only their faith in their party and leader is solid, they cannot be disturbed, whatever and wherever storms may blow, and whatever might be said, and they can successfully carry out any grand tasks.

In this way, the history of the Korean youth movement is embroidered with a great history of perfect harmony in which the party and the leader firmly believe the young masses and the youths absolutely trust and follow only their leader. This noble revolutionary spirit, uncontaminated by any miscellaneous ideas, but of purely trusting and following the party and the leader, will be constantly displayed forever among our youths.

Indeed, the tradition of the Korean youth movement is one of genuine faith and fidelity in which our youths have purely upheld only one idea and leadership. It is a tradition of the invincible spirit of sacrifice and heroism in which they have unhesitatingly devoted their youth

and life to the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people. This shows the youths of our era where to find life's genuine purpose, and the revolutionary spirit they should live and fight with to attain it. Achieving this unprecedentedly shining tradition of struggle while hewing out the arduous and ordeal-filled path over the past 60 years is a great pride and honor of the Korean Young Communist movement.

2. The great glory and pride of the youth movement are not just the greatness of its past tradition and achievements, but also that it constantly advances along the single road of loyalty, brilliantly inheriting these traditions and achievements.

The future of the youth movement is the future of the party and the revolution. Only when the youth movement brilliantly inherits and develops its precious tradition and achievements can the party's cause be firmly defended and the vein of the revolution be solidly inherited.

Today the ranks of youths have been constantly strengthened and developed into the loyal ranks in our country which uphold the party's cause to the end, and a resplendent vista unfolds in their future.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today the youths of our country, with endless passion for the revolution and a deep confidence in the future, are powerfully struggling for national reunification and the victory of the socialist and communist cause and are firmly inheriting the vein of the revolution.

Amid the struggle to imbue all of society with the *chuche* idea under the party's leadership, a new change has been effected in developing our country's youth movement, and the political and ideological level of youths have been matchlessly elevated. All youths, solidly armed with the great *chuche* idea, are excellently carrying out their lofty tasks assigned before the party and the revolution. Our youths' resolve to endlessly make shine the precious fighting tradition and achievements, attained under the leadership of the party, along the path of expediting the future of communism is firm and immovable. This firmly promises that the history of the youth movement in our country will brilliantly continue forever as a history of loyalty.

Today our ranks of youths are growing to be ranks of loyalty who uphold the party's cause to the end, because they are filled with loyalty which has been inherited generation after generation. Loyalty which was displayed during the period in which the revolutionary cause was pioneered should be invariably inherited in the period when the revolution has reached a high level. Only the ranks of youths who are filled with loyalty inherited generation after generation can fulfill their mission to the end in realizing the cause of the party — the cause of the working class.

Generations have changed along with the advance of the revolution and thus, those who take charge of the youth

movement have been replaced many times in our country. Today, the main forces of our youth movement are new generations which were born and raised in the 1960s and 1970s. However, remaining still in the hearts of our youths is the passion of loyalty and the mettle with which the young vanguards of the 1920s and 1930s upheld the great leader as the sun of the nation and the burning revolutionary spirit in which the youths of the 1940s and 1950s built a new fatherland and crossed a river in the flames of gunfire while firmly trusting only the party and the leader. This shows that the ideological purity of our country's youth movement is still firmly guaranteed today when the revolution has advanced far.

Let us become the reliable young vanguard of the WPK!, is a revolutionary slogan which our youths uphold today. This slogan embodies the unanimous aspirations and determination of all Korean youths to invariably uphold our party center with the faith and fidelity which the young communists cherished during the period of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. In the course of advancing with this slogan of loyalty as a guideline of work and life and a banner of struggle, our youths have been reliably nurtured to be the genuine honor guard unit and do-or-die unit of the party, and countless Kim Hyoks and Cha Kwang-sus of the 1980s have been produced among them.

Today our youths accept our party's ideas and theories as a life breath and entirely entrust the party with all destinies whatever they do and whenever and wherever they do it, and valiantly overcome any difficulties and ordeals if only they are called by the party. This is a proud trait of our youths. Our party is mighty and its future endlessly bright, because there is a large unit of these youths who purely uphold their leader with loyalty which becomes more fervent each day.

Another reason why our ranks of youths are becoming loyal ranks which uphold the party's cause to the end is that a revolutionary work system and steel-like discipline have been solidly established.

An organizational and disciplinary spirit is rising as a particularly important question in the youth movement. Only when they have a high organizational and disciplinary spirit can youths demonstrate great might in the revolution and construction and actively contribute to the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people.

Historical experiences show that if an undisciplined spirit is created in the ranks of youths, all kinds of unsound ideas and trends permeate them, and youth organizations lose vigor and cannot play their role as the combat-ready unit of the party and the shock brigade of socialist construction.

Today, because of an indestructible strong organizational and disciplinary spirit, our ranks of youths give play to their invincible might. In our country, all youths, without exception, live on the basis of the norm of an orderly organizational life as members of the LSWYK organizations and act as one in accordance with a centralized discipline.

Today our youth movement has become a militant movement with this type of strong organizational and disciplinary spirit because the most consolidated and highest-level revolutionary work system and order have been established. The work system and order established in the ranks of youths in our country are a system and order in which all youths unanimously move under the unitary leadership of the party Central Committee. The party's lines, policies, decisions, and directives are passed down without a hitch to where there are youth organizations and where youths work and are thoroughly implemented in a timely manner. When youths breathe, they all breathe together with the party; when they walk, they walk with it; and they work and live only in accordance with the party's intention. This is a proud trait of our country's youth movement.

Today an orderly work system and order have been established in our ranks of youths. This is a great advance in enhancing the party's guidance of youth work.

Originally, the young communist movement is a movement that advances and develops thoroughly under the party's leadership. All of the youth movement's successes depend on how thoroughly the party's leadership is guaranteed. Today the party's leadership authority in our country's youth movement has become a firm and unwavering authority which nothing can demolish. As a result, our LSWYK organizations have become nominally and substantially our party's mighty reserve and a powerful organization of ideological indoctrination kept under the party's control.

This reality of ours shows that the youth movement should have a strong organizational and disciplinary spirit in order to develop into a mighty development upholding the party's cause, and that to this end, a highly effective work system and order to thoroughly realize the ideas and lines of the leader should be established among youths.

Also, Korean youths are becoming reliable successors who uphold our party's cause to the end because they resolutely adhere to the class stand and revolutionary principle under any circumstances.

The course in which the party's cause, the revolutionary cause of the working class, is advanced and perfected is a path of a fierce class struggle. For this reason, youths should firmly cleave to their class-oriented principle to play an important role in carrying out the party's cause. Furthermore, it is becoming more important for youths to possess a high class self-awakening under the situation in which the imperialists are intensifying aggressive maneuvers everywhere and scheming to permeate the socialist countries with their decadent reactionary ideology and culture.

Historically, our youths have fought most resolutely on the forefront of the class struggle. They still inherit this tradition brilliantly.



Our new generations have not directly experienced exploitation and oppression, nor have they suffered the ordeals of war. The work of political indoctrination among youths has been strengthened by our party; however, our youths have been firmly prepared to be vanguard fighters of the class. Thus, our youths never forget their parents' bitter past even for a moment and deeply recognize their intrinsic class basis. They have grasped the truth that the inherent nature of imperialism and exploiting society can never change, and they are unwaveringly resolved to fight uncompromisingly against the class enemy generation after generation.

The high class self-awakening of our youths is clearly confirmed by their revolutionary struggle against all kinds of unsound ideas and trends while resolutely defending and safeguarding our country's socialist system. The bourgeois ideas and living styles which the imperialists are spreading are the most venomous poison which paralyzes the sound ideological consciousness of the youths of our era and encroaches upon the socialist system. History has shown that if youths are infected with this poison, they dislike carrying out revolution, seek only individual easiness, and, furthermore, fall into a dangerous way.

With high self-awakening and a sense of class superiority as the youths of the revolutionary era, our youths thoroughly reject bourgeois ideological venom and culture and never tolerate our permeation by them. As a result, no unsound ideological element, which dilutes the ideology of a new generation of youths, can set a foot in our country, and the youths are giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of living and working in a revolutionary way always in a strained and mobilized posture.

It is inconceivable for our youths, who have a high class self-awakening, to live in an idle or relaxed way, obsessed with fantasy for capitalism or peaceful moods, and to desert the interests of the revolution for the sake of individuals.

Because of these youths, who are firmly armed with the *chuche* revolutionary world outlook and class consciousness of the working class, our party's cause has been resolutely defended and our socialist system has been soundly developed while giving full play to its superiority even as we stand in direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialists.

Our ranks of youths are, indeed, the most consolidated and powerful ranks of youth unprecedented in terms of their stand and attitude of upholding the party and the leader; their organizational and disciplinary spirit; and their class-oriented principle, soundness, and revolutionary spirit.

Our party has elevated and developed the Korean youth movement to the present high stage by elucidating early the most correct lines for resolving the problem of youths in our era and by brilliantly implementing these lines. This is an immortal achievement that our party has

attained before the fatherland and the revolution. Because of this great achievement, our party is enjoying a high praise as a tested leader of the youth movement in our era and as a great guide which expedites the resplendent future of our fatherland and nation and the brilliant future of communism.

Today the future of the Korean youth movement is endlessly promising, and a shining vista has been unfolded on the road of our youths. The bright path of the Korean youth movement was pioneered 60 years ago. This is a great path of *chuche*, which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated while pioneering the future road of the times, the revolution, and the youth movement at the van, and is a glorious path which our party has firmly consolidated in the struggle to imbue the entire party and society with the *chuche* idea.

Because it has advanced along this brilliant *chuche* path, the Korean youth movement has been able excellently to perform the assigned grave missions at every stage of the developing revolution and has been able to attain immortal achievements before the fatherland, the people, the party, and the revolution. As in the past, the only path along which our youth movement should advance in the future is the road indicated by the party and the leader—the road along which it advances under the banner of the *chuche* idea. Our youths should not step back from this path. Herein lies the genuine way to make the glorious tradition shine endlessly, which countless young Korean communists and youths established and have defended with blood, and to devote loyalty to the party and the leader forever.

Upholding the party's leadership is the rewarding work of inheriting the proud tradition of the Korean youth movement and expediting the future of our revolution.

The WPK is the tested organizer and leader of the youth movement in our era and a great guide which responsibly leads the fate and future of our youths. The strengthening and development of the youth movement and the hopeful future of youths are inconceivable without the leadership of our party. As in the past, our youths should also resolutely defend and safeguard the party politically and ideologically in the future under any storms and waves and trials, cherishing the firm stand and position that they know no one but their party and leader. Thus, they should endlessly make shine their great pride in being youths, who live and carry out the revolution in the bosom of the great party and leader, and their honor and pride of being the reserve unit and young vanguard unit of our party.

The Korean youth movement, which advances under the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea while upholding the great party and leader, will also be ever-victorious in the future.

**VNS Cited on SKNDF Retaliation Statement**  
*SK031033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT*  
3 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 3 (KCNA) — The "South Korean National Democratic Front" will retaliate against the open fascist repressive step taken by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group with the worker-student solidarity and the joint struggle of people of various strata and bury the military dictatorial system through all-people patriotic resistance, declared the spokesman of the front in a statement dated August 27 condemning its new fascist reactionary offensive against the patriotic, democratic forces. The statement was aired by radio "Voice of National Salvation".

Noting that the South Korean puppet prime minister in his "talk" on August 27 openly revealed his design to launch a wholesale suppressive offensive against the democratic forces of various strata, branding them as "leftist impure forces," the statement said: His utterances are an extremely reactionary order for fascist suppression little different from the proclamation of an "emergency step" by the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group.

Under the situation where the military fascist clique is resorting to a blatant fascist violence under the cloak of "ruling-opposition compromise," the South Korean people can no longer remain an onlooker at this situation.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group must look straight at the reality and refrain from rash acts, immediately discontinue the suppression of patriotic, democratic forces, release all the political prisoners and grant them total amnesty and reinstatement and step down without delay, the statement stressed.

Saying that the United States, too, cannot shirk the responsibility for the current repressive step, the statement emphasized that the U.S. should not encourage the military dictators to step up the fascist suppressive policy and the moves to stay long in power and unconditionally discontinue interference in the internal affairs of South Korea if it does not want to meet with stronger resistance.

**VNS Discusses Workers Struggle in South**  
*SK030357 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation*  
in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Unattributed talk: "How Should the Workers' Movement Be Understood"]

[Text] As labor disputes take place continuously and spread rapidly across the country in the wake of the June mass resistance, people of all strata in society have developed great interest in the workers' movement. Reality urges all the South Korean people to actively support and encourage the workers' struggle based on a correct conception and understanding of the workers' movement.

Our workers are presently struggling to achieve better treatment, including wage increases, to stop the illegal labor imposed with the protection of the public authority, to improve working conditions, to disband the government- and management-patronized labor unions, and to achieve formation of independent democratic labor unions and the freedom of their activities.

As you all know, the workers are the direct producers charged with industry, and the subject of history and the (?driving force) in the development of society. The workers' class is the basic group that represents modern industrial society and makes up a considerable portion of the population in every country. It is only common sense that without the creative activities of the working masses, the expanded reproduction of material wealth would be impossible, and no social progress would be possible. The workers' creative power is the fundamental prime mover that increases social wealth and drives social and historical development.

As social wealth is created and social development is achieved because of the workers' strength and activities, any form of society should provide them with all the conditions for work and reward them for their hard labor so that they can lead a minimum of life as human being. Unfortunately however, our workers suffer from low wages far below the minimum cost of living, while they are forced to work long overtime hours under bad working conditions.

It is considered a common phenomenon that the wages of workers in a colonial country are lower than that of the workers in the masters' country, yet we can say that our workers' wages today are far too low. The South Korean workers' wages today are 1/11 of those in the United States, 1/7 of those in West Germany, Japan, and Britain, and 1/2 of those in Taiwan and Hong Kong. This proves that South Korea's economic development, where so-called growth is publicized, has been possible by the sacrifice of the workers who have been forced to work hard for low wages.

In South Korea, however, even amid the worst of conditions, — bad working conditions, long work hours, high work intensity, and low wages — all workers cannot work. As noted in the demands put forward in the continuous labor disputes across the country opposing illegal dismissal and cabling for the reinstatement of dismissed workers, the determination of wages, personnel actions, and dismissals are all done freely by vicious entrepreneurs under the protection of the authorities. In South Korea, where there is the deep-rooted conception that the workers are beings subjugated to the entrepreneurs in terms of character, economy, and life, trampling upon the workers' human rights occurs routinely. Acts of trampling upon workers' human rights include crude language, name calling, beatings, sexual insults, deprivation of recess, forced savings, and control over the workers' life in boarding houses — even infringement upon the workers' individual lives after work hours.



Workers are human beings, not machines. However, workers are considered machinery in South Korea today. They have been forced to sacrifice for others. Those who treasure independence as their lives can by no means brook this.

Our workers are now struggling, chanting slogans that call for better treatment. This is only righteous.

As the great *chuche* idea elucidates, the essential character of a human being is independence. Therefore, struggle always occurs when human demands to live independently are restricted or trampled underfoot. Exploitation and oppression bear poverty, and poverty is linked to struggle. This is inevitable in the development of society.

We should clearly realize that our workers' struggle for the right to exist and for their democratic freedom and rights is not only inevitable and caused by today's reality in South Korea in which the workers' independence is being suppressed and trampled underfoot, but it is also an expression of the essential character of human beings. Proceeding from such a viewpoint, we should understand our workers' labor movement and support and encourage their struggle.

In understanding the recent labor disputes, it is important to clearly understand that such disputes are an inevitable result of not only the present colonial ruling system in South Korea, but also the antinational, anti-popular, and antidemocratic policy of the present military fascist regime which has been protected by the United States.

As everyone knows, our workers today do not have any legal means to protect their political freedoms and rights because of the U.S. colonial rule and the suppressive system of the military fascist regime. As a result, their political independence has been brutally trampled underfoot.

The right to freely and legally organize labor unions to obtain the guarantee of leading happy lives as human beings, the collective bargaining right for workers to conclude collective contracts with the management side of their enterprises for better treatment, and the right to stage strikes for wage hikes and improved working conditions are most primary and democratic rights for workers. However, such democratic rights — the three primary labor rights — have been thoroughly trampled underfoot and oppressed in South Korea.

Of course, there exist laws on labor unions, including the Basic Labor Law, in South Korea. However, these laws are not laws to protect the rights and interests of the workers and guarantee their independent labor movement, but a systematic device to justify the plundering of foreign monopoly capitalists and domestic comprador capitalists and their arbitrary dismissal of workers. Furthermore, the dictatorial regime, which has been faithful to the profits of domestic and foreign monopoly capitalists who are sponging off our low-wage workers, not only

has blocked the labor movement of workers with all systematic devices in a bid to continuously maintain its low-wage policy, but has also suppressed the workers' struggle for their right to exist by mobilizing police forces.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring killed Yi Sok-kyu, a worker of the Daewoo Shipbuilding Yard, by firing teargas at the site of a peaceful sit-in of workers of the shipbuilding yard. This tells us that the suppression of the labor movement in South Korea today is precisely violence perpetrated against workers by the dictatorial regime in close combination with domestic and foreign monopoly capitalists.

The labor movement is a just movement for the workers' survival. Nevertheless, the movement has been suppressed by the physical violence of the dictatorial regime. Such a reality in South Korea today clearly shows that without liquidating the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the military fascist regime and without making the society independent, the democratic workers' demands cannot be realized and their democratic freedom and rights cannot be guaranteed.

Therefore, the rapidly expanding and enhanced labor movement in South Korea today is not a mere movement to improve the workers' welfare and for their rights and interests, but a movement to eliminate the contradictory colonial social system and the antinational, anti-popular, and antidemocratic system that exists in this land. It is also a social movement that all workers and those who desire to lead genuine lives as human beings should support and encourage.

We should bear this in mind and actively support and assist the workers' just struggle.

#### Correction to VNS on Student Arrests

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Commentary Denounces Arrest of Strikers," published in the 2 September East Asia *Daily Report*, page 10, second paragraph:

On the same day, the Chon Tu-hwan No Tae-u group also perpetrated the fascist outrage of arresting four persons, including No Ki-won, a leader of the Council for Missionary Work in Ulsan City, and Yi Sok, a student leader of the Student Union for Democratic Constitution of Ulsan College, on the preposterous charge that they had manipulated behind the scenes worker management disputes. (supplying dropped passage)

#### South Korea

**Chon Meets With Foreign Labor Delegates**  
SK030845 Seoul YONHAP in English 0836 GMT  
3 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 3 (YONHAP) — President Chon Tu-hwan said Thursday that he likens the recent wave of labor disputes gripping South Korea to a case of the

measles which must be faced if the nation's economy is to move forward.

Chon also expressed his firm belief that overcoming the current labor crisis will help the Korean economy boost its growth rate on a foundation of stable labor-management relations.

The president made these remarks Thursday afternoon at Chongwadae, the presidential residence, where he met with a group of 27 foreign delegates attending the 11th Conference of Asian and Pacific Labor Ministers. The conference opened in Seoul Tuesday for a four-day run.

Chon also said that he hopes the Seoul labor conference would achieve fruitful results through the exchange of mutual experiences and knowledge about each participating country's efforts for labor-management cooperation conducive to economic development and to resolving such labor-related issues as unemployment.

The president said that he was briefed on a report that the conference will adopt a resolution in support of Korea's admittance into the International Labor Organization. Chon stressed that South Korea would actively participate in the ILO if granted full membership.

**No-Kim Talks Yield Five-Point Agreement**  
*SK022339 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
3 Sep 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Democratic Justice Party president No Tae-u and Reunification Democratic Party president Kim Yong-sam agreed to hold a presidential election in the middle of December in their first exclusive meeting yesterday.

The two political leaders discussed overall political issues including the schedule for parliamentary election and the release of political prisoners in their two and a half hour-long talk.

They decided to initiate a constitutional revision bill on Sept. 10, pass it at the legislature in early October and hold a national referendum before the end of October to confirm the new basic law.

The heads of the two main parties pledged to carry out democratization steps "with sincerity," said their spokesmen Yi Min-sop of the DJP and Kim Tae-yong of the RDP.

The following are the contents of the five-point agreement in the No-kim talks:

First, the two leaders decided to promote various democratization measures with sincerity. They thanked the people for their support for the successful drafting of a joint constitutional amendment bill through agreement between ruling and opposition parties.

Second, for the embarkation of a new government and democratic development, they agreed.

— to initiate the constitutional amendment bill in an extraordinary National Assembly session to be called on Sept. 10,

— to pass the amendment bill in early October,

— to hold a national referendum before the end of October,

— to hold the presidential election before Dec. 20.

Third, they agreed on the principle that labor disputes should be resolved autonomously and to promote the interest of workers, both ruling and opposition parties will make joint efforts to produce laws guaranteeing the three labor laws in the National Assembly.

Fourth, the two parties will make common efforts for the success of the Seoul Olympics.

Fifth, the eight-man panel representing the two parties will continue its work to revise the four related laws, which are the Presidential Election Law, the Parliamentary Election Law, the Election Management Committee Law and the National Referendum Law.

DJP spokesman Yi said the two presidents exchanged views on the timing of parliamentary elections but without coming to an immediate accord.

No was quoted as saying, "It is hoped to hold the general elections in early February before the transfer of government to enable the new president to take an oath before a new legislature." The government transition is scheduled for Feb. 25, 1988.

Yet Kim. was said to have insisted on the holding of the elections within two months after the inauguration of the next government. The RDP president, who once held a similar view as the new DJP idea, abruptly turned in favor of April elections following consultation with advisor Kim Tae-chung.

He later told reporters that winter elections such as the Feb. 12, 1985, elections, which he claimed he was confident of victory, are not desirable. "We'd better hold the elections in April."

The two leading presidential hopefuls shared an identical opinion that labor-management disputes should be solved through autonomous compromise, according to the spokesmen.

They admitted the need for a revision of labor laws at the Assembly as soon as possible to guarantee the rights of workers, as provided by a unified constitutional amendment draft produced by the two parties Monday.

At the request of the ruling party president, they decided to make concerted efforts to help make the 1988 Olympics a success.

They deliberated on problems concerning human rights issues such as the release of political detainees "but could not conclude on the sticky matter, the spokesmen announced.



Kim disclosed that he repeatedly called for lenient measures for all political detainees, the main topic he raised in the lengthy formal talk. However, No made no firm commitments, he said.

No was learned to have reiterated the long-standing DJP position that those arrested before his June 29 "democratization" declaration would receive leniency should they show sincere repentance over their past and willingness to participate in the "democratic progress."

The ruling party head, instead, proposed a joint declaration against "leftists," giving a detailed explanation concerning their activities.

He also proposed that the ruling and opposition leaders vow to seek "fair play" in elections in a joint statement, when Kim accented that an interim caretaker government with the participation of figures from both sides is needed to hold elections in a fair and just manner.

Kim revealed that No gave his assurance there would be no political crisis when referring to a rumor of such like.

#### **Further on Discussions**

*SK021056 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0900 GMT 2 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] DJP President No Tae-u and RDP President Kim Yong-sam held first official talks at the National Assembly building this afternoon and agreed on a major political timetable, including holding the presidential election before 20 December. [passage omitted]

After the talks, DJP spokesman Yi Min-sok said that the two presidents exchanged views on the issue of releasing the detainees in a serious and profound manner but that they failed to reach an agreement.

RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong said that, in addition to the five issues on which they agreed, the two presidents exchanged views on the issue of forming a pan-national neutral cabinet for the fair management of elections, but that they failed to narrow their differences on this issue.

After the their talks, DJP President No Tae-u disclosed in a meeting with the reporters that the two presidents shared the same views, in addition to the five issues they agreed on, that they will hold peaceful elections through fair competition, that they will resolutely deal with any forces attempting to obstruct this, and that they will jointly deal with any challenging forces to defend the liberal democracy which they persevered and endeavored hard to preserve. President No also said that the two presidents conversed much on the issue of releasing detainees and on the labor-management dispute.

As to the issue of releasing the detainees, he said that 1,124 detainees have been released since the 29 June declaration in the spirit of that declaration and that he will make the utmost efforts to release the detainees who show repentance, including those on whom judicial

judgment has been already passed. President No, however, said that it is difficult to release those who committed extremely destructive crimes and who negated the system of the ROK, and that he will leave those whose trials are under way and those who are under arrest to the spirit of the 29 June declaration and to the judgment of the judicial branch.

President No Tae-u stressed that politicians should feel responsibility for the recent labor-management disputes and that every effort should be explored so that the labor-management problem can be solved autonomously within the sphere of laws and system.

President No Tae-u stressed that the leftism, procommunism, and labor-student struggle will be resolutely dealt with and expressed regret over the irresponsible acts of some people. He said that the type of the left-leaning and procommunist forces arrested recently by the authorities are those who committed extremely destructive acts during the labor-management disputes, are the behind-the-scenes manipulators in them, are the radical left-leaning students, and are the masterminds of demonstrations. He added that if the labor-management disputes change and expand into a political struggle, citizens' lives will be made difficult and the campuses could become bases of revolution, thus creating a dangerous situation that will make it hardly possible to hold peaceful elections and make democratic development.

RDP President Kim Yong-sam also met with reporters after the talks and said that the two presidents spent much time in the talks discussing the issue of releasing political detainees, amnesty and reinstatement, lifting the police search for them, and drafting students who are returning to school. He disclosed that he stressed the need for releasing those who have recently been arrested, including lawyer Yi Song-su of the National Coalition for Democratic Constitution who has been arrested in connection with the labor-management dispute at the Daewoo Shipyard, and the recently arrested students, including the Seoul National University student Yi Nam-chu.

President Kim Yong-sam said that since no agreement was made at today's talks on the issue of releasing detainees, he proposed that four or six-men talks be held to deal with this issue with the participation of the secretary generals and the chairman of human rights committees of both parties, but that President No maintained a position that since sincere efforts have been made to solve this problem and since utmost efforts will be made in the future as well, he does not think it proper to form a separate body for the talks.

#### **KYODO Reports on Talks**

*OW021215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT  
2 Sep 87*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 2 KYODO — The leaders of South Korea's ruling and major opposition parties agreed Wednesday that a presidential election should be held by December 20 under a revised constitution.

They agreed that a national referendum on the constitutional revision will be conducted by the end of October.

No Tae-u, president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), and Kim Yong-sam, his counterpart in the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) reached the agreement in a two-and-a-half-hour meeting.

The two leaders failed, however, to resolve on three other major problems, political sources said.

The three matters were the release of all remaining political prisoners and the establishment of a neutral caretaker government to carry out a fair presidential election — both demanded by Kim's party — and the date for the next National Assembly election.

No favored an assembly election before the birth of a new government at the end of next February, while Kim maintained that the election should be held within two months after the new government is formed, the political sources said.

After the meeting, Kim suggested another round of talks with No.

No has already been picked by the ruling party as its presidential candidate, but the RDP, the No. 1 opposition party, has yet to nominate its candidate. Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, adviser to the RDP, are regarded as rivals for the nomination as sole opposition candidate.

The No-Kim conference followed Monday's agreement between the ruling and opposition parties over the revision of the state constitution to shift to a system of direct voting in presidential elections.

The parties have agreed to submit to the National Assembly a joint bill for the constitutional amendments on September 10. The Assembly would approve the bill in early October.

The presidential election in December will elect the successor to President Chon Tu-hwan, whose term of office expires next February.

The two parties have also agreed to start negotiations next week over bills related to the presidential election.

Kim strongly demanded the release of all remaining political prisoners, including Korean residents of Japan, and those who were arrested in the recent labor disputes.

No, however, only replied that he would positively study the request, the sources said.

The ruling party leader also refused Kim's demand that a caretaker government be formed to ensure a fair presidential election in December, they said.

But the two leaders agreed that labor disputes should basically be settled through labor-management talks in each case and agreed on efforts to revise labor-related

laws as quickly as possible in order to guarantee workers' fundamental rights, the political sources said.

They also pledged their parties' efforts to make the 1988 Seoul Olympics a success, the sources said.

**Timing of Elections 'Major Political Issue'**  
*SK022353 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
3 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] The timing of the general elections emerged as a major political issue between the ruling and major opposition parties after the rival parties reached a final agreement on a constitutional amendment early this week.

The rival parties have to agree on the date for the parliamentary elections by Sept. 10 so that it may be fixed in the supplementary provisions of the amendment bill to be submitted to the National Assembly around Sept. 11.

The rival parties have generally agreed on the overall political timetable including the presidential election to be held in the middle of December.

The majority Democratic Justice Party decided in a meeting of key party officers yesterday morning prior to the talks between the top leaders of the opposing parties to set the general elections date for sometime in January or February.

Democratic Justice Party spokesman Yi Min-sop told reporters after the meeting, "Our party considers it desirable for the new National Assembly to be inaugurated along with the next government to be led by a directly-elected president.

"Therefore, it is reasonable to hold the general election before the inauguration of the new government."

The ruling party had earlier showed a positive response to a suggestion by the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party to elect the Assembly next April.

The April schedule was originally demanded by the Kim Tae-chung faction while Kim Yong-sam favored elections in February.

A DJP officer commented yesterday that his party "pays little regard for the general elections schedule as the fate of our party will have been virtually decided on by the upcoming presidential election, anyway."

Then the DJP lawmaker said that the ruling party may positively consider accepting the opposition proposal if RDP president Kim Yong-sam officially suggests it in the summit meeting with DJP president No Tae-u.

Such a positive response of the DJP was withdrawn yesterday after an emergency consultation with the ranking administration officials on the political timetable.

There was a party-administration consultation session on the question of the election schedule Tuesday afternoon and the administration side apparently insisted on holding the general elections during the term of the incumbent president, which expires on Feb. 25.

Political analysts said that President Chon Tu-hwan would be able to exercise his influence in the process of nominating the ruling party candidates for the National Assembly if the general elections are held before next February.

On the part of DJP head No Tae-u who is also the ruling party presidential candidate, it is necessary for him to hold the power of party nomination to keep the incumbent DJP lawmakers devoted to presidential election campaigns.

With the direct presidential election just three months away, the DJP presidential candidate and his aides fear that the DJP lawmakers and ordinary members may be caught in a defeatism in advance.

Meanwhile, the two Kims, who are sure of an opposition victory in the first direct presidential election in some 16 years, also showed some differences over the timing for the general elections.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam favored holding the general elections before the birth of the new government while RDP permanent advisor Kim Tae-chung has insisted on next April or May.

Kim Yong-sam said recently, "The next president to be elected by direct, popular vote should be sworn in the newly-born National Assembly."

But RDP president Kim was reported to have accepted the suggestion of the other Kim for holding the general elections next April after the new government is launched.

Political observers said that Kim Yong-sam may have made the concession in return for the "positive cooperation" the followers of Kim Tae-chung have shown in the inter-party negotiation on constitutional amendment.

Close aides of Kim Tae-chung said, suggesting the general election next April, that the dissident figures still remaining in prison for their struggle for democratization should be released and then be allowed to run for the National Assembly.

Kim Tae-chung himself told reporters yesterday that he would not mind holding the general elections in February if those political detainees are allowed to join in the upcoming general elections.

Though the top leaders of the rival parties failed to fix the date for the general elections in their first-ever formal summit talks yesterday, the ruling party is likely to finally accept the opposition proposal in the eight-member political apparatus which handled the amendment bill.

Instead of stipulating the specific timetable for the general election in the supplementary provisions of the amendment bill, the rival parties may agree on the disbandment of the incumbent 12-term National Assembly by the president as provided by the current Constitution.

#### **DJP Begins Preparations**

SK030743 Seoul YONHAP in English 0705 GMT  
3 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept 3 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has decided to embark in earnest on preparations for the upcoming presidential election to be held no later than Dec. 20 this year as agreed upon by the DJP and the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP).

DJP Secretary-general Chong Sok-mo Thursday said that from now on his party would emphasize expanding its campaign network across the country and launch an intensive publicity campaign in order to win more votes in the election.

Chong disclosed that the ruling party is planning a series of training sessions for its rank-and-file members to run through the end of October. He said that the DJP is now studying the idea of party president and presidential nominee No Tae-u attending the training sessions. The ruling party will also organize campaign task forces and let them train publicity workers, he said.

While admitting that the central and regional party chapters have already initiated some preparatory work, Chong said, the party secretariat will assume the role of the campaign headquarters immediately after the date of the presidential election is officially promulgated.

#### **Two Kims Call for Neutral Election Cabinet** SK022359 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung agreed yesterday to renew their call for the formation of a neutral caretaker cabinet to ensure fair management of upcoming elections.

They also called on President Chon Tu-hwan to abandon membership of the ruling Democratic Justice Party so that he can stand aloof from partisan politics and devote his remaining tenure to fair and neutral election management.

President Chon is "honorary chairman" of the ruling camp.

The major opposition Reunification Democratic Justice Party, led by the two Kims, has repeatedly raised the idea of forming a neutral pan-national cabinet.

President Chon reshuffled the cabinet on July 13 replacing ministers who were DJP members and at the time the government party asserted that this sufficiently guarantees a fair election.



**Rival RDP Groups To Form Selection Body**  
*SK030113 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
3 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] The two rival factions of the Reunification Democratic Party, led by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, will create a body to discuss the selection of a single opposition candidate for president.

RDP sources yesterday said the selection of a single opposition candidate largely depends on compromise between the two Kims.

"Various matters related to the candidacy issue will be discussed in detail by the body," they said.

The sources said three members from each faction will take up such matters as an extraordinary national party convention and the formation of 36 district chapters.

The two factions differ over when to form the district chapters.

Kim Tae-chung's faction demands the chapters be created by mid-October, before the selection of the candidate.

Kim Tae-chung, permanent adviser to the RDP, has said it is strategically better for the opposition to delay selection of its candidate to avoid giving the ruling Democratic Justice Party a clear target over a long period.

The faction led by party president Kim Yong-sam has called for prompt selection of a candidate to allow time for campaigning.

Speaking at a meeting of his faction Tuesday, Kim Tae-chung said he and Kim Yong-sam agreed to campaign separately in many parts of the country between late this month and mid-October, after the district chapters are formed.

"Full-fledged discussions (between the two Kims) on the issue of a single opposition candidate will be held after the visits," he said.

Close aides to Kim Yong-sam denied the agreement. They called for selection of the candidate by the end of this month.

In a related development, Kim Tae-chung's faction reiterated its earlier proposal that one of the two Kims be nominated as the party's presidential candidate, while the other serves as party president.

Kim Yong-sam's faction demands that the party's presidential candidate assume the post of party president.

**Kim Tae-chung To Visit Cities 'Next Week'**  
*SK030133 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
3 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung has cancelled plans to visit several provincial cities this month but will instead visit Kwnagju and Mokpo next week.

Kim's spokesman said yesterday, "Kim has decided it is not desirable at the moment to visit several provincial cities as previously planned, taking into consideration the recent flood damages and labor disputes."

But political sources said Kim changed his plans because of widespread public perception that he has reneged on his promise not to compete with Kim Yong-sam for the presidential candidacy and the two Kims are in fact locked in a fierce battle for the nomination.

Kim would have tried to fan a "storm" of support for his candidacy during the trip, sources had predicted.

**Hyundai Workers Continue Wage Sit-In**  
*SK030505 Seoul YONHAP in English 0452 GMT*  
3 Sep 87

[Text] Ulsan, Korea, Sept. 3 (YONHAP) — About 15,000 workers of the Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. are continuing their sit-in rally for the second consecutive day Thursday at the municipal stadium here demanding that the company immediately raise their wages by 25 percent.

About 5,000 workers staged an overnight sit-in at the stadium and the number swelled to 15,000 as of 10 a.m. Thursday.

Beginning 8 a.m. Wednesday, Hyundai Heavy Industries' 20,000 workers began a general strike and following the breakdown in negotiations between labor and management, thousands of workers staged street demonstrations in the afternoon, led by some 70 forklifts, cranes and bulldozers along the 15-kilometer stretch from the shipyard to the city's center.

On Wednesday night, hundreds of striking workers, armed with sticks and steel pipes, stormed the Ulsan city hall, smashing window panes and setting fire to cars and buildings.

City officials said the violence by the workers caused 110 billion won (about 136.6 million U.S. dollars one U.S. dollar is worth about 805 won) in property damage.

The negotiations failed as the laborers demanded a 25-percent wage increase while the company stuck to its offer of an 11-percent increase plus 10,000 won in allowances.

A company official said that the labor union unilaterally broke an earlier agreement that negotiations should be completed by the end of September and staged a general strike and street demonstrations.

Meanwhile, at the western port of Incheon, about 1,500 workers of Daewoo Motor Co.'s Pupyong plant held a violent street demonstration Wednesday, hurling stones at riot police.

About 250 of the workers later staged an overnight sit-in at a company conference room.



The workers started the protest around 4 p.m. shortly after a meeting involving Kim U-chung, chairman of the Daewoo Group, and five labor representatives failed to reach an agreement.

The negotiations ended after only 30 minutes with the labor leaders demanding the resignation of alleged pro-management labor union leaders, while the Daewoo Group chairman suggested that the labor representatives unite with current labor union leaders.

**Striking Taxi Drivers Stage Violent Protest**  
*SK030019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
3 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] Some striking taxi drivers in Seoul went wild Tuesday night, blocking the operation of individually owned taxis and other company taxis.

The drivers, moving in groups, sprayed wind shields with colored paint and sometimes smashed them. In some extreme cases, they beat drivers and passengers.

In connection with the violent activities, the police arrested four drivers and booked three others without physical detention while releasing 24 more after admonition.

To block the violence by the striking drivers, the police positioned riot police around taxi companies and on major city streets yesterday morning.

As of 10 a.m. yesterday, the number of company taxis on strike rose to 13,727 in 224 companies, from 10,956 in 178 companies the previous day, according to police.

Though private taxis were allowed to operate outside the shift system, the number of those in operation yesterday dropped sharply apparently for fear of being attacked by the striking drivers.

Police estimated that the number of taxis in operation in Seoul yesterday reached about 23,000, a drop of about 10,000 compared with 33,000 on normal days.

According to police, the four drivers arrested, including Yi Sang-il, 33, are charged with destroying a taxi in operation and beating a passenger.

A group of six or seven drivers stopped a taxi on a street in Yangje-dong, Kangnam-ku, and smashed its windshield. They also hit and kicked the protesting passenger, inflicting serious injuries.

Some 60 striking drivers went into the street near Yangje subway station Tuesday night and threw stones at taxis in operation. They were dispersed after an hour of rampage by riot police who rushed to the scene.

During the rampage, five taxis from Songnam were destroyed.

A taxi driver identified as Kim Ho-sop, 31, was assaulted by about six to seven striking drivers at around 1 a.m. yesterday at a street in Sihung-dong, Kuro-ku. He sustained injuries which may require two weeks of treatment, according to police.

Company taxi drivers were on strike Sept. 1, demanding the introduction of a complete salary system.

**Seoul Teachers Plan New Council Group**  
*SK030039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
3 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] Teachers dissatisfied with the activities of an existing teachers' body plan to launch a council of teachers in the form of a trade union.

The Confederation of the Seoul Area Teachers' Representatives will be born in an inaugural meeting Friday, attended by teachers from primary, middle and high schools.

The new body intends to widen its network throughout all levels of schools in the capital area and plans to initiate a campaign urging teachers to quit the Korean Federation of Education Associations to which all teachers belong.

Since No Tae-u's declaration of democratic package on June 29, oppositionist teachers have prepared for the establishment of an education organization through which they will promote democracy in

About 55,000 teachers in the Seoul area are eligible for membership in the confederation.

The organizers will gradually expand the body nationwide to include teachers in the provinces and local cities.

"The new teachers' body is not a trade union by name because of strictures of the current laws.

**Pair Charged for Inciting Violence at Mine**  
*SK030031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
3 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] Police said yesterday that an unmarried couple who got employment using false identities masterminded the recent violent labor dispute at a mine in Kangwon-do.

Chong Un-hwan, 24, a dropout of Kangwon National University, was arrested and Chong's common-law wife Yim In-cha is being sought by police in connection with the incident at Chongam Mine.

Since Aug. 14 when a labor disturbance rekindled at the mine after initial labor unrest there between Aug. 9 and Aug. 11, miners showed such extreme violence as occupation of railroads, abduction of executive members and arson.

In the course of questioning 56 miners held for such violent acts, the student-turned labor activist couple were found to have played a key role, the Kangwon provincial police bureau said.

The National Police Headquarters [NPH] handed down emergency orders to police across the country to crack down on such "disguised employment aimed at instigating labor unrests.

Four task force teams of the NPH have been dispatched to mining areas in Kangwon-do, Pohang, Ulsan and Kwangyang, to prevent "impure" elements from stirring up labor disturbances.

To block third parties' intervention in labor disputes, police have kept a close watch on some 80 dissident members and religious figures.

In connection with rekindled labor disputes engulfing subsidiaries of the Hyundai group in Ulsan yesterday, police have separated 14 labor activists who are suspected to have controlled workers behind the scenes.

Chong, who police said had undergone indoctrination from Kim Hyon-chang, the mastermind of the arson

attack at the U.S. Information Service in Pusan in 1982, was employed as mine worker by using a forged resident registration card in June last year.

At the time, Chong used the identification card of his college senior's husband, Kim Yong-min, 31, and falsified his academic background as a graduate of a middle school. [sentence as received]

Inaugurating the Democratic Worker's Committee in time with the rekindling of labor disputes on Aug. 14, Chong, as a staff member of the committee, allegedly led workers to resort to violent means.

**Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

**Malaysia**

**UK To Aid Seizing Drug Traffickers Assets**  
*BK030833 Kuala Lumpur International Service*  
*in English 0600 GMT 3 Sep 87*

[Text] Britain has agreed to help Malaysia in the seizure of assets of convicted dadah [drug] traffickers once the necessary amendments are made to the Dangerous Drugs Act. The minister of foreign affairs, Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, said the support of the British Government was necessary to make the implementation of the law more effective. Datuk Abu Hassan said the proposed amendments to the act will be tabled in Parliament soon. He said most of the countries approached at the recent international conference on trafficking and illicit drugs in Vienna were responsive to the proposals and he believed most of them will support the move.

Under the proposals a convicted dadah trafficker will have all his assets seized if it can be proved that the assets were made from the proceeds of the sale of dadah. Datuk Abu Hassan was speaking to newsmen after meeting with the British minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Mrs Linda Chalker, in Kuala Lumpur this morning. Mrs Chalker is in Kuala Lumpur to attend the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference.

**Drug Trial Remark Explanation Asked**  
*BK021121 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English*  
*1109 GMT 2 Sep 87*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 2 (OANA-BERNAMA) — Malaysia is still awaiting an explanation from New Zealand on the comments made by its governor-general, Sir Paul Reeves, concerning a drug trafficking trial involving New Zealanders.

Foreign Minister Haji Abu Hassan Omar said Wednesday the request for the explanation was submitted through the New Zealand High Commission here and Malaysian High Commission in Wellington.

Sir Paul reportedly told the Criminal Bar Association in Auckland on Aug 21 that "Reports of the... trial were read like the L.A. Law, Penang style."

The trial ended at the northern state of Penang High Court Tuesday when Lorraine Phyllis Cohen, 44, was sentenced to death for trafficking in 140.78kg of heroin at the Penang airport two years ago.

Her son, Aaron Shelton, 21, was sentenced to life imprisonment and ordered to be given six strokes of the rotan for possession of 34.61gm of heroin.

"We are still waiting for the reply from New Zealand on the matter," Haji Abu Hassan told reporters.

Sir Paul was also quoted as saying that the trial would be "great theatre except that lives here are at stake."

His comments received wide coverage in New Zealand newspapers.

**Joint Thai Fishing Operation Proposed**  
*BK011559 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English*  
*1330 GMT 1 Sep 87*

[Text] Malaysia has proposed a joint deep-sea fishing operation between Thai and Malaysian fishermen within the country's exclusive economic zone. Agriculture Minister Datuk Sri Sanusi Junid says Malaysia is expected to earn about 100 million ringgit per year from the export of fish when the joint operation gets under way in about a year. A local company, Malaysian offshore fishing corporation Sendirian Berhad, which is owned by the National Fishermen's Association will have a 10-percent stake in the joint operation. Datuk Sri Sanusi was speaking to reporters after a 2-hour meeting in Kuala Lumpur with the minister in the Thai Prime Minister's Office, Dr Arun Phanuphong. He said Thai fisheries authorities were receptive to the idea although they are yet to work it out first. He, however, declined to say whether the joint fishing operation would be part of a proposed joint fisheries pact between the two countries. Datuk Sri Sanusi said the joint fishing operation with Thai fishing companies would mostly involve tuna fishing. He said Malaysia was trying to make it possible for tuna caught under the joint operation [words indistinct] Thailand to be canned.

Datuk Sri Sanusi expressed confidence that Malaysian fishermen would (?gain) benefit from Thailand's advanced experience in deep-sea fishing. Thailand, which is the world's seventh largest fishing nation with about 50,000 fishing vessels, has been producing about 55

of the world demand for tuna. On the meeting with Dr Phanuphong, Datuk Sri Sanusi said the that minister and his 11-man delegation of senior officials were in Kuala Lumpur to familiarize themselves with the problems faced by Malaysia's industry.

**Communist Rebels Urged To Surrender**  
*BK281659 Kuala Lumpur International Service*  
*in English 0800 GMT 28 Aug 87*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The media in Thailand and Malaysia have given prominence to reports of an ultimatum calling on remnants of the Malayan Communist Party [MCP] guerrillas to surrender or else face the prospect of a major offensive that will be launched soon. All this came about at a juncture when all Malaysians are preparing to celebrate the 30th anniversary of their independence. It will remind many of the 12-year war against the communists that this country fought and won. To hear of a band of guerrillas claiming to be committed to a communist state in Malaysia is quite ludicrous. There never was any mass support for the communists. When the country was under British colonial rule, there may have been some ideological support for them. But certainly not after the proclamation of independence or Merdeka in 1957.



Malaysia chose the path of freedom and democracy and it has certainly been able to give its people better standard of living and the quality of life that are the envy of many other countries. The people certainly do not want any communist elements for their guidance.

The war against the communists was fought on two counts. One was the traditional warfare involving strategy and use of weapons mainly in the jungle and the rural areas. The other was a campaign against subversion. The communist creep may have made some headway in the country where poverty was dominant and the people were oppressed by a handful of men wielding much economic power. In Malaysia however, the emphasis on a fair deal and sustained economic development ensured that a high degree of stability prevailed at all times. Now the government and people are still engaged in the adventurous task of economic and social progress and what has been achieved so far is extremely encouraging. Malaysians are simply not interested in the communist way of life. They have voted in successive general elections for a more wholesome economic and political destiny.

The remnants of the Malayan Communist Party operating in the Malaysia-Thai border region would be well advised to give up their futile struggle or whatever it is that they claimed to be engaged in and to surrender to the security forces. Soon after the achievement of Merdeka, large numbers of communist guerrillas, in fact, did exactly that and the Malaysian Government allowed them to come into the main stream of the country's social and economic sectors. These surrendered guerrillas have never had any cause for regret.

Major changes have taken place in communist societies, such as the Soviet Union and Mainland China too. The armed struggle to which the Malayan Communist Party adherents are committed to, is therefore also out of date. It is significant that this year alone no less than 657 rebels from one faction of the MCP have surrendered. Both Malaysia and Thailand have offered generous amnesty terms and it will be sensible for the individuals concerned to accept them.

### Cambodia

**Meeting Marks SRV National Anniversaries**  
*BK011333 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT  
1 Sep 87*

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 1 — A solemn meeting was organized in Phnom Penh this morning by the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland to mark Vietnam's August Revolution (August 19) and national day (Sept. 2).

Present at the meeting, among others, were Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and vice premier;

Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the party Central Committee and secretary of Phnom Penh party committee; Sam Sundoeun, member of party Central Committee and first secretary of People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea and president of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Ke Kimyan, member of the party Central Committee, deputy defence minister and chief of the General Staff of the People's Revolutionary Armed Force of Kampuchea.

Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien and members of the diplomatic corps in Kampuchea were also present.

In a keynote speech, Nguon Nhel recalled the process of the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, then the Chinese expansionists, who are still now seeking ways and means to obstruct Vietnam's national construction.

He also spoke of the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people over the past 42 years, particularly since the Sixth Congress of the Communist party of Vietnam.

On the solidarity and friendship among the three Indochinese countries he said:

"Histories of the three Indochinese countries have shown that their militant alliance constitutes a norm of development of their revolutions and a fundamental factor for their victories over the enemies. With their alliance and solidarity the three countries have successively defeated the foreign aggressors. When this alliance and solidarity were seriously damaged by the Pol Pot clique, Kampuchea was pushed to the brink of genocide and fell victim of the expansionist intervention and all its revolutionary gains destroyed.

So, more than ever before, we must endeavour to preserve the strategic alliance, the special friendship and all-round cooperation among the three brotherly countries, and make sure that no force of reaction could split the special militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam."

On the support and assistance given to Kampuchea by Vietnam, he said: "We could never forget good deeds done to us by our Vietnamese friends who have saved us and are defending us.

We will never forget the enormous sacrifices made by the Vietnamese friends who have helped us achieve what we have today. So, while we are enjoying our family life we are moved to see that our Vietnamese friends have to be separated from mothers, wives and children to fulfill their proletarian internationalist obligation on our land. While we have houses to live in, to sleep undisturbed, we also realize that our friends are staying awake in forests, on mountains to defend our people's peaceful life. We surely could not forget all these good deeds and would like to take this opportunity to express our deepest gratitude to the party, government and fraternal people



of Vietnam for their wholehearted support for us. We also express our sincere thanks to Laos, the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, near and distant friends and other international humanitarian organizations for their assistance, moral or material, tended to our revolutionary cause and our people's revival".

Nguon Nhel spoke of the three Indochinese countries' desire to live in peace so as to rebuild their war-torn countries. A large part of his speech was on the national reconciliation policy issued recently by the PRK, which, he said, "has met the sacred aspiration of the Kampuchean people and demonstrated the PRK's goodwill and high sense of responsibility toward the nation's destiny".

After denouncing international reactionary forces and some ASEAN countries, especially Thailand in collusion with Chinese expansionism for seeking to maintain the regional tension, and rejecting all the three Indochinese countries goodwill proposals he said: "If our enemies are stubborn to hinder every step towards peaceful solution then the Kampuchean problem will be solved by itself, and the Kampuchean revolution will continue to steadily advance."

Addressing the meeting Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien underlined the significant lessons of the anniversaries and highlighted the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese during the past 42 years, especially after the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

He warmly hailed the Kampuchean people's successes in the past more than eight years under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, pointing out: "The constant growth of the Kampuchean People's Army and the increasing consolidation of Kampuchea's revolutionary forces have pushed the enemy to a declining position, thus enabling Vietnam to continue its partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea this year."

The Vietnamese ambassador recalled the three Indochinese countries' well-meaning and constructive proposals aimed at settling existing problems in Southeast Asia, including the Kampuchean issue. He particularly hailed the policy of national reconciliation issued on August 27, 1987 by the People's Republic of Kampuchea Government as "another clear manifestation of its good will. "There may or may not be any political solution, the Kampuchean people keep advancing forward to achieve their three strategic objectives and firmly defend their independence and sovereignty," Ngo Dien stressed.

Prior to the meeting, a Kampuchean party and state delegation headed by Chea Soth, laid wreath at the monument to the Vietnamese internationalist combatants.

**Heng Samrin Greets Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi**  
*BK011325 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT  
1 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 1 — President Heng Samrin has extended warmest greetings to Libyan Leader Col Mu'ammad al-Qadhdhafi on the 18th anniversary of the September One Revolution of the Socialist

People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. President Heng Samrin said in his message: "We highly value the new victory scored by the heroic Libyan people in their just and resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialists for defending their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. "We are convinced that the friendship and militant solidarity between our two countries and peoples will further consolidate and develop in the interest of the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism, apartheid and other reactionary forces, for peace and security in the region and the world over".

He wished the Libyan leader the best of health and new success in his noble task and the Libyan people prosperity and happiness.

On the same occasion, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Kong Korm has also sent a message of greeting to his Libyan counterpart, Jadallah al-Talhi.

**Chea Sim on National Reconciliation Policy**  
*BK020639 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1145 GMT 1 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 1 — Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, received in Phnom Penh on Monday a delegation of Overseas Kampucheans in France, now on a visit to Kampuchea.

Chea Sim, also chairman of the National Assembly, underlined the significance of the National Reconciliation Policy issued here on August 27 by the People's Republic of Kampuchea which, he said, is aimed at uniting all Kampucheans with patriotic ideals into a monolithic block, including those who desire to return home to contribute to the national reconstruction.

The achievements recorded over the past eight years, he continued, are the results of the great efforts of the party, state, front and Kampuchean people, and the assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as various international organizations and Overseas Kampucheans.

He appealed to all Overseas Kampucheans in France to turn their thought to the homeland and contribute to the cause of the national reconstruction.

For his part, Scadavy Mathly Roun, president of the General Union of Kampucheans in France and head of the delegation, profoundly thanked the party and the Government of the republic of Kampuchea for their warm welcome. He pledged to do his best to make known the national reconciliation policy to the Kampucheans in France so as to encourage them to contribute to the national construction and defence.

He said that he would do all that he can to help bring peace, stability and happiness to the Kampuchean people.

**Sihanouk on Support for Geneva Conference**  
*BK010148 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
1 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Khmer coalition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has assured Bangkok that he will not receive Phnom Penh regime's Prime Minister Hun Sen unless the pro-Hanoi Khmer leader asked for a meeting and pledged that it will be held in the limelight, a resistance official said yesterday.

The official said that the President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea made the point in his telegram sent from Pyongyang to his Bangkok-based son, Prince Rannarit.

Rannarit is his father's personal representative in Southeast Asia and concurrently commander-in-chief of the Army of National Sihanoukist, one of the three forces in the coalition.

Referring to his meeting over a dinner with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in the North Korean capital on August 23, Sihanouk said he also assured Sitthi that he would not meet Hun Sen unless the latter requested it in a letter or a telegram.

Sihanouk also ruled out the possibility of a so-called "Cocktail party" that Jakarta had proposed as a venue for Khmer resistance groups and the Phnom Penh's representatives to discuss the Kampuchean conflict.

Sihanouk said he thought so because of the "unyielding position" of Vietnam, the Khmer Rouge, as well as "certain sponsors" of the resistance movement.

Sihanouk also told Sitthi of the necessity to "constantly think of" the possibility of holding the "Third Geneva Conference on Indochina" to solve the Kampuchean conflict.

The prince has been repeatedly calling for support for such a meeting of all interested people, including the Vietnamese as a forum to discuss the issue.

Such a meeting, he said in the telegram, could offer a serious chance of a breakthrough to the Kampuchean conflict.

Sihanouk said that he was "encouraged" by Sitthi's remarks and "touched" by Thailand's attitudes towards him.

Sitthi, he said, underlined that Thailand respected what the prince considered to be his duty for his people and country of which "I am the legitimate and irreplaceable leader".

**DK Group Meets With PRC's Zhao Ziyang**  
*BK030255 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic*  
*Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Sep 87*

[Text] On 31 August, the DK delegation, led by DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, His Excellency CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann, and His Excellency

DK Vice President Khieu Samphan, held talks with His Excellency Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang as part of an official visit to the PRC.

During the talks, His Excellency Zhao Ziyang said China has closely followed the efforts of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the ASEAN countries, and other countries to solve the Cambodian problem politically. We respect Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's ideas and hope the Cambodian problem will soon be solved justly and reasonably. His Excellency Zhao Ziyang said Vietnam and the Soviet Union recently used some new words on the Cambodian issue but they still avoid referring to the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia, which is an important issue.

Cambodian national reconciliation without the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia means setting up a Cambodian Government based on the puppet regime propped up in Phnom Penh by Vietnam and getting the international community to legitimize Vietnam's act of aggression and occupation in Cambodia. He said China considers the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal reasonable; it should be used as the basis for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. The international community is increasingly aware of and supports this eight-point peace proposal. He stressed that a reasonable political solution to the Cambodian problem should be based on the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia.

The samdech DK president said the Cambodian people are continuing their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The situation is becoming more and more favorable to the Cambodian people's struggle. We still have to continue the struggle to liberate ourselves from the Vietnamese aggressors' grip and transform Cambodia into an independent, peaceful, neutral, and non-aligned country. The samdech said the CGDK's tripartite resistance forces have only one sacred desire, that is to continue to unite in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until forcing them to solve the Cambodian problem politically. The three resistance forces will continue to cooperate within the CGDK framework and the future Cambodian Government will be chosen through free elections without any outside interference after all Vietnamese aggressor forces have been withdrawn from Cambodia.

His Excellencies Son Sann and Khieu Samphan said the Vietnamese aggressors are currently facing serious difficulties in Cambodia, but they still try to occupy the country. The CGDK's tripartite resistance forces should apply more pressure on Vietnam to force it to accept relevant UN resolutions and the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal to resolve the Cambodian problem politically.

His Excellency Zhao Ziyang added that this visit by the DK delegation will further strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and will speed up a solution to the Cambodian problem.



His Excellency praised the CGDK's tripartite resistance forces for their determination to unite and fight against the Vietnamese aggressors. He said the battle situation of the CGDK's tripartite forces, which has generally been recognized by the world, and Vietnam's difficulties in the country confirm the truth that the Cambodian resistance forces are continuing their struggle well. This is the result of unity in the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces under Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's leadership.

After the talks, His Excellency Zhao Ziyang hosted a luncheon for our DK delegation. Taking part in the talks and the reception were, on the Chinese side, His Excellency Wu Xueqian, Chinese foreign minister; His Excellency Chen Minzhang, public health minister and chairman of the reception committee; and many other relevant officials.

#### **CGDK Delegation Pays Official Visit to PRC**

For coverage of the CGDK delegation's visit to the PRC, Sihanouk's statements and meetings with his staff and PRC officials, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 1 September China *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

#### **Laos**

##### **Thais Violate Electricity Purchase Contract** *BK031029 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT* 3 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 3 (KPL) — The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) has unilaterally violated a joint Lao-thai contract on the purchasing of electricity from the Lao Nam Ngum Dam, Khammon Phonkeo, General Manager of the Lao Electricity Company [LEC], told KPL correspondent here yesterday.

He said that the LEC and EGAT signed a ten-year contract in 1981, stipulating that a pricing agreement should be mutually renewed at every five-year term of the contract.

Although a new purchasing price has not yet been reached, at several rounds of negotiations in the initial phase of the second five-year term in 1987, EGAT has expressed its intention to cancel the contract and stopped purchasing Lao electricity at 0000 on Sept 1, 1987, K. Phonkeo pointed out.

To show the Lao side's goodwill and to maintain bilateral relations of good neighbourliness, the LEC general manager has extended an invitation to the EGAT for resuming talks in Vientiane on Sept 24.

##### **Feature on Treaty Cooperation With Vietnam** *BK311355 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao* 0000 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Feature article "marking Vietnam's 42d anniversary of August Revolution and national day" entitled: "Effective Cooperation"]

[Text] Ten years ago, after the people of the three countries of Indochina had achieved historic victory in their war against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists

and had begun to enter a new era — an era of national development — the top-level party and government leaders of the LPDR and the SRV met in Vientiane, capital of the young LPDR, to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal countries and two close comrades in arms who have always fought together in the same trench. The signing of the treaty was a very significant event for the strengthening, promotion, and expansion of the friendship, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the LPDR and the SRV. It has resulted in further enhancing the time-honored traditions of close solidarity and mutual assistance in all respects between the peoples of the two countries, in particular the traditions maintained in the time of the struggle against the colonialists and the imperialist aggressors.

Our Lao party, government, and people have always considered this event as an encouragement for the people throughout the country to cherish and nourish the fine traditions between the two countries and to clearly understand the principled characteristics of the friendship, special solidarity, and cooperation between Laos and Vietnam.

Over the past more than 10 years, implementing the contents and spirit of the LPDR-SRV Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries have together carried out activities under many forms aimed at strengthening and deepening their friendship and cooperation. The SRV has rendered precious assistance to the LPDR in the cause of national defense and economic and social development. Various factories or plants as well as other projects, which have been set up in various localities throughout the LPDR with loans granted by Vietnam and with labor contributed by the fraternal Vietnamese experts and workers, have now been successfully put into operations to serve Lao society. The SRV has provided cooperation and assistance to Laos in building the road leading to the sea in the east and in training cadres in communications and transport, the food processing industry, forestry, and other fields. The exchanges of goods between the two countries have also been increased. At present, various provinces in both countries have established sisterly relations with each other and have fruitfully cooperated in the social, economic, and other fields.

The cooperation between the LPDR and the SRV as well as among the LPDR, the SRV, and the PRK in the international arena has become a significant factor for the bonding of the three fraternal countries. Increasingly strengthening, promoting, and expanding the close relations, special solidarity, all-round cooperation, and mutual assistance among the parties, governments, and peoples of the three fraternal countries, over the past more than 10 years, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries have together struggled against the intervention and aggression of the imperialists and international reactionaries, and have scored achievements in many fields in the cause of defending and building their



respective countries along the path of building a new society, a socialist society, in their beloved lands. At present, the three fraternal Indochinese countries are daily developing and strengthening and have become the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia and serve as a bulwark confronting the efforts of the imperialists and reactionaries who hope to sow division among the three countries and then swallow them up.

It is shown through the practical conditions in this region that the imperialists and reactionaries have never abandoned their policy of sabotaging the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries. However, thanks to the correct leadership of the party in each country, through the increasing strengthening and enhancement of the special relations and all-round cooperation among the parties, governments, and peoples of the three fraternal countries, and with the precious and comprehensive assistance and support from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community and with the sympathy and support from the people and friends throughout the world, the fraternal countries in Indochina are firmly marching forward together, as a result of which the situation in the region cannot be reversed.

**PRK Army, Newspaper Delegations Feted**  
*BK011351 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0430 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] After more than 10 days of activities and exchanging lessons with the Lao side during their visits to the people and various military units in Vientiane, Luang Prabang, and Xiang Khouang Provinces, on the evening of 27 August 1987 the delegations of the PRK Army Special Propaganda Department and *Kongtoap Padevoat* paper were feted at a solidarity banquet organized in a warm atmosphere by the LPA General Political Department to bid them farewell. Attending the banquet on this occasion were Comrade Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, member of the Party Central Committee and first deputy chief of the Army General Political Department, chief of the Army Special Propaganda Department, editorial staff members of the Army paper, and a number of other guests from concerned services.

At the solidarity banquet held in honor of the two Cambodian delegations, Comrade Brig Gen Thonglai Kommasit expressed a special welcome to the delegations. He also highly appreciated the success of the field trips to Laos of the Cambodian Army Special Propaganda Department and the Army paper delegations. Comrade Brig Gen Thonglai Kommasit, on this occasion, once again reiterated that the close solidarity and militant alliance between the two nations and two armies of Laos and Cambodia, the solidarity and militant alliance which has been promoted and nourished for a long time, will be further nourished and fruitfully maintained.

Afterwards, the chiefs of the special propaganda departments and the army papers of Laos and Cambodia took turns delivering speeches expressing best wishes to each

other in a friendly atmosphere. They wished for the further development and eternalness of the time-honored special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two nations and armies. They particularly wished for the strengthening and expansion, in an ever more effective manner, of the cooperation between the special propaganda departments and the papers of the two armies of Laos and Cambodia.

**Interview With Soulivong Phasitthidet**  
*BK010618 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0530 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Interview with Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy foreign affairs minister, by an unidentified *Pasason* correspondent on his attendance of the 12-13 August conference of the deputy foreign affairs ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Phnom Penh; date and place not given— read by announcer]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Comrade, you recently attended the conference of the deputy foreign affairs ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Phnom Penh. Well, what issues did the conference take up to exchange views and to resolve?

[Soulivong Phasitthidet] The foreign affairs ministers of the three countries held a deputy foreign affairs ministerial-level conference in Phnom Penh, the PRK, on 12 and 13 August with the aim of exchanging views on issues of mutual interests, especially the intensification of coordination of activities in the international arena in a vigorous and firm manner with every passing day and with new quality. The conference studied and assessed the change of the situation, both in Southeast Asia and the world, as well as the common trends in the current developments. One important issue the conference raised up was the study, analysis, and assessment of the success of the recent meeting between Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign affairs minister, and Mocktar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian foreign minister, in Ho Chi Minh City. At that meeting, Vietnam clearly stated that it would exchange views with the PRK and the LPDR so as to give a formal answer to Indonesia on the holding of an informal cocktail party between the representatives of the PRK and the Sihanouk side. After that in the second stage, a reception will be hosted by Indonesia and the countries concerned, including Vietnam, will be invited to attend. In addition, both sides — Vietnam and Indonesia — agreed to set up a coordination committee between the two countries to hold consultations on the Cambodian problem and the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. At the Phnom Penh conference, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia unanimously approved the agreement reached between Vietnam and Indonesia and held that if that agreement was implemented, it would contribute to settling simultaneously the Cambodian problem as well as the problems of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

[Correspondent] After the consultative conference of the three deputy foreign affairs ministers in Phnom Penh,

what is the hope for settlement of the Cambodian problem and the problems in Southeast Asia?

[Soulivong Phasitthidet] In our opinion, if the Southeast Asian and other countries cooperate with one another to implement what Vietnam and Indonesia have already agreed upon, it is certain that the Cambodian problem as well as the remaining problems in the relations among the countries in this region will be settled. But it is deplorable to note that the ASEAN countries at the Bangkok conference still tried to maintain their stand by demanding that Vietnam attend the talks with the Cambodian factions and that the 8-point proposal of the so-called CGDK be used as the basis for the talks, thereby completely rejecting what Indonesia, acting as the representative of the ASEAN countries, had already agreed upon with Vietnam. The rejection and the additional proposal made by the ASEAN countries constitute an obstacle to the attempts of the Indochinese countries in seeking ways to settle problems through political means and future cooperation between the countries in the two groupings. We hold that the ASEAN countries should not lose this good opportunity created by Vietnam and Indonesia, for by 1990 the Cambodian problem will be settled by itself. Those who have obstructed that settlement will gain nothing. The LPDR always adheres to the method of settling problems through negotiation. That is why the PRK policy of national reconciliation has received complete support from the Lao Government and people. And we hold that the problems in Southeast Asia must be settled simultaneously with the Cambodian problem so as to ensure that Southeast Asia will become a zone of lasting and permanent peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

**Phoumi Vongvichit Receives New Turkish Envoy**  
*BK311043 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT*  
*31 Aug 87*

[Text] Vientiane August 31 (KPL) — Acting-president Phoumi Vongvichit on August 28 received new Turkish ambassador to Laos Adinz Calasapan on the occasion of his presentation of credentials.

The Turkish embassy has its office in Bangkok, Thailand.

P. Vongvichit congratulated Adinz Calasapan on his appointment as ambassador to the country and expressed his hope that the new ambassador would do his best for the interests of the two peoples and for further development of the relations of the two countries.

The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Ambassador Adinz Calasapan on August 29 paid a courtesy visit to Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs.

**Leaders Greet Malaysian Counterparts**

*BK011108 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT*  
*1 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 1 (KPL) — Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR, on August 31 sent a telegramme of greetings to His Majesty Sultan Iskandar Yangdi Pertuan Agong of Malaysia.

The telegramme reads:

"On the occasion of the national day of Malaysia, on behalf of the Lao people and in my own name I would like to express my warm congratulations and best wishes for your majesty's health and for the progress and wellbeing of the Malaysian people."

Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihane's telegramme to His Excellency Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, prime minister of Malaysia, says:

"May the existing friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries continue to be further developed and strengthened."

Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs, has also sent a telegramme of greetings to his Malaysian counterpart, His Excellency Datuk Abu Hassan bin Haji Omar.

**Leaders Greet Libya on National Day**

*BK011116 Vientiane KPL in English*  
*0910 GMT 1 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 1 (KPL) — Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR, has sent a telegramme of greetings to His Excellency Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, leader of the great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The telegramme says:

"On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on behalf of the government and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and in my own name, I have great pleasure in extending to your excellency, and through you to the government and people of Libya, our most sincere greetings and warmest felicitations.

"May I take this opportunity to express my firm belief that the friendly relations and militant solidarity existing between our two countries and peoples will be further developed and strengthened with every passing day to the benefit of our common cause of peace, stability and cooperation in Africa and in Asia as well as in the world.

"Permit me, Excellency, to wish you good health, and happiness and success in leading the Libyan people to score new greater achievements in their work of socialist construction and national defence, for peace, national independence and socialism."



On this occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, has also sent a greeting telegramme to his Libyan counterpart, His Excellency, Mr Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi.

### Philippines

#### Aquino Takes Action on Military Grievances

HK030729 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] President Aquino yesterday took positive actions to remedy the grievances aired by the military mutineers. She also called for a meeting with congressional leaders and representatives of the private sector. In dealing with the military problem, President Aquino ordered the Department of Budget to locate available funds that could be shifted to the military to augment the salaries of soldiers. These moves were discussed during the cabinet meeting yesterday. The president's move was disclosed in an interview by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff General Fidel Ramos.

[Begin Ramos recording] The president and the cabinet have taken very positive actions regarding the immediate addressing of problems (?and) the needs of soldiers, especially concerning more expeditious actions on the proposed [word indistinct] raise anticipated about 2 months ago. [end recording]

#### Coup Attempt Legacy From Marcos Rule

HK030615 Hong Kong AFP in English 0609 GMT  
3 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 3 (AFP) — President Corazon Aquino Thursday said last week's coup attempt was a legacy from the authoritarian rule of her ousted predecessor Ferdinand Marcos.

"I know that when one goes from a dictatorship to democracy, there are so many problems to be hurdled and what happened Friday was just one of them," she told woman judges from Southeast Asia who called on her at the presidential palace.

Junior military officers, many of whom were instrumental in Mrs. Aquino's rise to power in a popular revolt in February 1986, led Friday's coup bid which left 53 people dead and more than 200 injured.

"I feel very confident that we Filipinos will be able to hurdle all these difficulties because we have enough men and women who are dedicated to democracy," said Mrs. Aquino, whose government has crushed four coup attempts.

"I work with everything that I've got, I work with all my might, I pray with all my heart and the rest I leave to God," she told the judges who were here to attend a convention.

A devout Roman Catholic, Mrs. Aquino called on the people to combine their efforts with prayer to succeed, saying "throughout my 18 months, I always called not only on our people but also on the Lord to help me."

"I am convinced that if I did not have somebody up there helping me, I would not be where I am today," she said.

#### Congress 'Clamors' for Resignation of Cabinet

HK030749 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] In Congress, there is a clamor for the resignation of the entire cabinet of President Aquino because of the August 28 Honasan uprising and attempt to seize the government. The demands were made in the lower house by Representative Tessie Aquio Oreta of Malabon, Navotas District, and was the subject of a heated debate in the Senate between Senators Ernesto Maceda and Agapito Aquino. The demand for the resignation of the entire cabinet was made to give President Aquino a free hand in dealing with the crisis confronting the nation and also to change the national leadership into a more (?respective) and decisive one.

At the Senate, yesterday's session was also highlighted by speeches defending and assailing the actions of Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, chief of staff General Fidel Ramos, and other top national leaders.

#### Ileto on Probe of U.S. Role in Coup Attempt

OW021151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT  
2 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept. 2 KYODO — Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto said Wednesday the Philippine Government will investigate alleged U.S. involvement in last week's coup attempt against the President Corazon Aquino.

Military officials said coup leader Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan is hiding in the Metropolitan Manila area. He escaped a military assault on rebel troop positions in Camp Aguinaldo, the Armed Forces headquarters.

Ileto said the military was "investigating all angles" of the fifth attempt last Friday to wrest power from the 18-month-old Aquino government in which at least 39 people, mostly civilians, were killed.

"There is speculation about it (U.S. involvement) because historically, in other countries, there are always third parties involved," Ileto told reporters at the Malacanang presidential palace after briefing the cabinet about the latest and most violent coup attempt.

He did not say when the investigation would begin or how it would be conducted.

The U.S. Embassy here issued a statement categorically denying any American link in the coup as alleged in various Manila newspapers.

Local newspapers have claimed that "white men" aboard a helicopter plucked Honasan from Camp Aguinaldo before government troops launched an assault to retake it from rebels Friday afternoon.



Armed Forces spokesman Col. Honesto Isleta said that according to a "usually reliable" informant, Honasan, former chief security aide of opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile, is hiding somewhere in the Manila suburb of Makati.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos said the metropolis is the renegade officer's "most likely" hiding place because Honasan "can avail himself of media communication facilities and even advice and financial support."

Ileto said Honasan, a key figure in the civilian-backed military revolt that swept Aquino to power in February last year, still has the backing of at least 1,500 troops that could be used in another attempt to seize power.

Meanwhile, the communist New People's Army (NPA) said in a statement Wednesday that its provincial units are on orders to capture Honasan "dead or alive." It blamed Honasan and the rebel troops for committing a "crime against the Filipino people" by shooting innocent civilians during the coup attempt.

Ileto said rebel soldiers who had been captured gave "no indications" that Enrile, now a senator, was involved in the coup plot.

Ramos said the government should certify as "an urgent administration measure" a bill seeking to raise soldiers' salaries by as much as 60 percent.

Ramos told reporters that the budget department has committed itself to "realigning" all available government resources to support military needs.

The rebel leaders had accused the Aquino government of neglecting the plight of ordinary soldiers sent to fight communist rebels who they said were treated with more leniency than erring troops. They also charged widespread corruption in the administration.

A proposal by Ramos to convene the National Security Council was rejected by Aquino but instead the president ordered a meeting of the cabinet, members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the private sector, presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said.

The meeting would discuss "major issues" confronting the administration, Benigno said. He said Aquino did not give any reason why the Security Council should not be convened.

Enrile's fellow members of the Grand Alliance for Democracy said in a statement that the Aquino government should consider all peaceful options in immediately resolving the current "many-headed crisis, including the formation of a government of national unity to replace the present political leadership."

**Officers Arrested for Supporting Coup**  
OW021147 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1141 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept. 2 KYODO — Three Philippine Air Force officers including a brigadier general are under

"technical arrest" for alleged participation in last Friday's coup, Air Force chief Maj. Gen. Antonio Sotelo said Wednesday.

Sotelo identified them as Brig. Gen. Dominico Casas, commander of the Mactan Air Base in the central Philippine City of Cebu, Col. George Ladera, deputy base commander, and Col. Jaime Ileto, the base's chief of staff.

He said the three officers "actively aided" rebel soldiers in Cebu as they occupied the regional command headquarters there and as other rebels controlled Villamor Air Base in Manila.

The military commander of the central Visayas region, Brig. Gen. Edgardo Abenina, was relieved of his post Monday. Abenina was the only regional commander who had publicly announced his support for the rebels.

Casas, who was promoted to brigadier general in July, was the second general to be placed under technical arrest. The first was Brig. Gen. Federico Pasion, the Air Force deputy commander and also commander of the Villamor Base. He was also relieved of his post.

The three officers, in common with most of the rebel leaders, are graduates of the Philippine Military Academy, the country's leading school for officers.

Sotelo said high-ranking military official, who he did not identify, accused Casas of actively helping rebel soldiers when they occupied the city and provincial capitol buildings.

He said Casas tried in vain to get the support of air force soldiers at the Mactan Base.

**Navy Says Mutineers Under Tight Security**  
HK021249 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English  
2 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] The Philippine Navy (PN) said yesterday it is maintaining tight security around two ships in Manila Bay where more than 800 mutineers are confined.

Reacting to reports that 103 of the 805 escaped Monday night by jumping overboard, Capt. Manuel de Leon, PN spokesman, said the battleship *BRP Mt. Samat* and other patrol boats have been guarding the *LST 510 (BRP Tawi-Tawi)* and *LST 500 (BRP Tarlac)* 24 hours a day since last Saturday.

De Leon said escaping from the ship is impossible because it is about 10 meters high and jumping from it would create loud splashes.

Alert PN teams are in the bay, he added.

Unconfirmed reports said earlier that 103 captured soldiers under Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, leader of last Friday's coup attempt, have not been accounted for since last Monday night.

The Navy, however, said its headcount remains the same, except for seven soldiers who arrived from Camp Aguinaldo in Quezon City yesterday morning.

The number of mutineers aboard the two ships stood yesterday at 805. About 100 more soldiers from Fort Bonifacio are expected to arrive today at the Navy headquarters on Roxas Blvd.

Lt. Amado Samante, Navy media officer, said the soldiers are being given fair treatment and their requests for rations, bath soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and towels are being coursed through the Navy processing committee.

He said that yesterday, the Navy ferried the soldiers' families to the ships to visit their loved ones. Visits to the soldiers are arranged daily at the Navy headquarters, Samante said.

He added that the soldiers are also allowed to call their families and friends by phone, while those whose dependents are in the provinces send them letters or telegrams.

Last Sunday, mass was said aboard the two ships anchored five kilometers from the Navy headquarters.

De Leon said the Navy is awaiting instructions from the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] general headquarters in Camp Aguinaldo on where the ships will proceed after "processing."

**CPP Urges UIntensified War Urged Against**  
*OW030937 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
*0932 GMT 3 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept. 3 KYODO — The banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has called for an intensified war against the government of President Corazon Aquino, and take "full advantage" of the unstable situation in the country after last Friday's coup attempt by mutinous soldiers.

In a statement released Thursday, the Communist Party said the people must be rallied to "intensify the revolutionary armed struggle to defend the people and continuously enhance their initiative."

"Let us take full advantage of contradictions within the reactionary ranks to hasten the strengthening of the revolutionary forces," the party said.

It added that the military mutiny left a "gaping wound" that divides the Armed Forces "more deeply and more violently."

Military officials reported Thursday that 58 people were killed, including 29 soldiers and 28 New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas, in separate clashes in Luzon and Mindanao since the foiled coup.

Aquino told visiting Asian women judges the same day that a coup is one of the (?worst) "when one goes from a dictatorship to a democracy" and pledged to "continue

with my effort to unite our country, to continue nation rebuilding."

The Communist Party said the coup attempt led by fugitive Col. Gregorio Honasan "reflects a major turn for the worse in the internal weakening and disintegration" of the Aquino government.

The foiled coup was the fifth attempt to wrest power from Aquino since she took the presidency in February 1986 from Ferdinand Marcos. At least 53 people were killed in the coup attempt.

The party said the Aquino administration and the Armed Forces are whipping up anti-communist hysteria "alongside their factional strife."

"This open war among the reactionaries comes as a result of the utter failure of the ruling Aquino clique to stem the surging revolutionary tide — the very purpose for which it was installed in power in the first place," the party said. [passage omitted]

He said an estimated 200 rebels ambushed a platoon of soldiers between the towns of Infanta and Real, 64 kilometers east of Manila. The rebels also blew up a bridge to block government reinforcements.

In Davao City in Mindanao, 944 kilometers south of Manila, two Army scout rangers were killed on the same day when soldiers backed by a helicopter gunship assaulted a rebel base.

Maj. Antonio Billones, a southern Mindanao Military Command Operations officer, said the base in the Village of Santa Cruz, Bunawan District was guarded by 120 NPA rebels. Four soldiers were wounded. He did not say how many rebels were killed or wounded.

Guerrillas also attacked on Saturday a military outpost in Davao, killing one soldier and one anti-communist vigilante. The rebels suffered 18 casualties in the ensuing gunbattle.

The state-run *Philippine News Agency* reported that in the northern Philippine Cagayan Province, six soldiers, a firemen and four rebels were killed in a raid by about 60 guerrillas on a local police station in Gonzaga on Wednesday.

The nearby Lasam Town police station was attacked by rebels on Saturday. Three rebels and two civilians were killed during the incident.

In Maconacon, Isabels Province, three rebels and a militiaman were killed while nine others were wounded in a rebel attack on a militia outpost.

**21 Soldiers Killed in NPA Ambush in Quezon**  
*HK031007 Hong Kong AFP in English 0953 GMT*  
*3 Sep 87*

[Text] Manila, Sept 3 (AFP) — At least 41 people, mostly government troops, have been killed in stepped-up communist attacks following last week's coup attempt here, military and press reports said Thursday.

In the deadliest incident, 21 soldiers were killed and five wounded Wednesday when New People's Army (NPA) guerillas ambushed a dump truck carrying security forces in Quezon province, south of Manila, a military spokesman said.

Two troops escaped unhurt, the spokesman said.

The truck hit a landmine, then came under heavy fire from guerillas waiting in ambush, the spokesman for the Southern Luzon command said in a live radio interview.

Insurgents also raided at a state-owned provincial oil depot, spilling gasoline and diesel supplies worth half-a-million pesos (24,000 dollars), the state-run *Philippine News Agency* (PNA) said.

Observers said the attacks were timed to take advantage of deep divisions within the military following Friday's aborted coup, in which rebellious troops clashed with comrades loyal to President Corazon Aquino.

Fifty-three were killed in the coup bid, including many civilian bystanders.

The communist New People's Army (NPA) leadership had said over the weekend it would intensify attacks nationwide on the military.

Military headquarters in Manila, reporting on another clash, said six troops and four guerillas had been killed in an attack Wednesday on Gonzaga, a town in Cagayan province north of Manila, where a government building was also razed.

Meanwhile, PNA reported that six NPA members, two civilians and a militiaman had been killed since Friday in the Cagayan Valley in northern Luzon, the main Philippine island which also includes Manila.

The news agency also said troops had killed an NPA guerilla Wednesday in the central province of Leyte.

Many of the troops involved in the abortive coup came from Cagayan, where coup leader Colonel Gregorio Honasan was believed to have taken refuge at the height of Friday's fighting.

The NPA's far north command, which covers Cagayan, said in a statement issued Thursday in the mountain city of Baguio that it would hunt down Col Honasan and other coup leaders if they entered the region.

It said it wanted to "reassure the public" that all troops in the region would be attacked "as proof that the people's revolutionary forces will not condone the blood-letting they caused the people in Manila last Friday."

On Tuesday, in Zambales province, west of Manila, NPA rebels raided a depot of the state-owned Petrophil Corp., unscrewed the valves of oil tanks and let gasoline and diesel spill.

No one was reported hurt in the incident, which came two days after suspected NPA rebels exploded a bomb on an oil pipeline south of the capital.

The Philippines was rocked by protests against oil price increases before the coup attempt.

**Debt Rescheduling Delay May Cost \$94 Million**  
*HK011349 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English*  
1 Sep 87 p 13

[Text] The Philippine Government stands to lose some \$93.59 million this year if the debt rescheduling agreement signed with the foreign creditor banks last July 17 is not implemented by Nov 15, this year.

"This will be the cost of the delay of the effectivity of the debt rescheduling agreement," a top government official said yesterday.

Implementation of the debt rescheduling agreement by No. 15 is now placed in doubt in view of the decision of the government to defer implementation of the compromise agreement on the \$57-million loan of Planters Products Inc. [PPI] with a group of foreign banks led by Barclays bank PLC of London.

Finance Secretary Jaime V. Ongpin last Aug. 13 suspended implementation of the PPI loan compromise agreement in view of the investigation initiated by Congress on the deal with Barclays which caused the issuance of Executive Order No. 219 appropriating P620 million to finance the acquisition of debt papers held by PPI creditors.

If the debt rescheduling agreement does not come into effect by No. 15, the Philippines will be paying the following:

1. \$70.5 million more on the restructured loans amounting to \$9.4 billion, representing the difference between the old spread of 1 5/8 percent over the London inter-bank offered rate (Libor) and the new spread of 1 7/8 over Libor;
2. \$15 million on the trade facility of \$3 billion representing the difference between the old spread of 1 1/4 percent over Libor and the new spread of 3/4 percent over Libor;
3. \$8.9 million on the 1985 new money facility of \$925 million representing the difference between the old spread of 1 3/4 percent over Libor and the new spread of 7/8 percent over Libor.

Ongpin had stated that the compromise agreement on the PPI debt was a necessary component of the debt rescheduling package. Without it, the debt accord will not be implemented, he added.

He stated earlier that the actual cash outlay of the government should the PPI compromise agreement be implemented, is only P560 million, and not P620 million as originally estimated, because the discount rates in the secondary markets have widened.



## Thailand

### Prem's USSR Visit To Focus on Cambodia Issue

BK020907 Bangkok Domestic Service in English  
0000 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] The prime minister plans to visit the Soviet Union around the beginning of next year to seek political solution to the Cambodian conflict. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon recently told newsmen that it is high time that the problem be tackled seriously. He said although ASEAN had taken an important role in seeking solutions to the problem, Thailand should negotiate for peace in Cambodia since it is Cambodia's nearest democratic neighbor.

According to the prime minister, at this time Thailand is the country most affected by the problem. When asked by newsmen whether the government will beef up its forces along the Thai-Cambodian border, the prime minister said border problems, especially at Bok Pass where Vietnamese soldiers used to cross into Thai territory, posed no difficulty as the government has built access roads to every strategic hill. Formerly, the Thai forces were geographically disadvantaged due to forest and hilly terrain.

Apart from the Soviet Union, the prime minister is also scheduled to visit Malaysia in the middle of this month, and the United States in early October.

### Prem Congratulates Aquino on Quelling Coup

BK020943 Bangkok Domestic Service in English  
0000 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Thailand has reaffirmed its support for the Aquino government after Philippine Government troops successfully quelled the attempted coup by rebel soldiers recently. In his message to President Corazon Aquino, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said he was confident that the mandate of People's Power would again enable Mrs Aquino's government to prevail over the latest violent attempt to disrupt democracy in the Philippines. He said the Thai Government and the Thai people always stand firmly by Mrs Aquino and her government in their efforts to establish peace and stability and bring about growth and prosperity to the Philippines.

In a separate message to his Philippine counterpart, Salvador Laurel, Foreign Minister Sithi Sawetsila said he wished to offer his sincere admiration of the courage and determination of the Philippine government in dealing with this dramatic event. He said the quick resolution of the problem provided solid proof that the Filipinos had been firm in their support of their government.

### Foreign Ministry on Food Aid for Cambodia

BK291504 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai  
1030 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department Sarot Chawanawirat spoke on the Foreign Ministry's statement concerning food aid for Cambodia. He said:

[Begin Sarot Recording] Some local newspapers today carried reports on a United Nations' appeal calling on the international community to urgently consider food assistance for Cambodia. The United Nations said that its appeal is based on a report by Francois Grunewald, an agronomist based at an UN office in Bangkok. Regarding this issue, we want to mention a previous UN resolution appealing for food aid for Cambodia adopted when there was a serious food shortage in Cambodia and when a large number of starving Cambodians fled into Thailand. One point of that resolution, adopted to help stop the influx of Cambodians into Thailand, stipulates that there should be assistance provided inside Cambodia. We have never opposed the UN resolution when there were real shortages in Cambodia. But this time we have made thorough studies and according to the report by Grunewald, he even said that it is still too early to provide urgent assistance to Cambodia. I think what the international community should do right now is to closely follow the situation. The drought or shortage problem is not only taking place in Cambodia, many countries including Thailand, Laos, Bangladesh and Burma are also suffering the same problem. If there is rainfall in the coming months, the situation will improve. As a result, we want the international community to consider my above request — there is no need to make an urgent decision on the food aid appeal. What the international community should do at present is to closely follow the situation. [end recording]

### Defense Minister on Supreme Command Policy

BK020119 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
2 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] Toughening his stand against opposition to his move to keep inactive posts at the Supreme Command vacant, Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat said yesterday the policy would affect only incompetent and work-shy officers who should resign.

ACM Phaniang said that only competent officers would be promoted while the others will be moved horizontally to positions attached to the three armed forces.

"If you want to get promotions, then you have to work hard. The officers who have proven themselves should get higher positions while those with red-tap workstyle would be moved aside to make way for more competent ones to advance," he said.

He added: "Those in military services must have work to do, the inactive ones should not stay in the military establishment."

The policy, he said, was part of the strategy to curb the bloating military hierarchy to save the defence budget.

ACM Phaniang said that the plan would save a sizeable amount of money.

The squeeze in the top echelon will make it easier for the armed forces to cut back low-ranking personnel, he said.

The minister said that he expected to receive the reshuffle lists from the three armed forces within this week.

Military sources said that the minister's policy has delayed reshuffle plans worked out by the three military branches.

Apart from the policy, ACM Phaniang also instructed the armed forces against promoting special colonels or officers at the equivalent rank to the post of specialist carrying the rank of major general.

This policy will in effect prevent eight army special colonels, seven navy officers and seven air force officers at the same rank from moving up to become specialists, the sources said.

The sources said that in the past years, the armed forces submitted their reshuffle lists to the Defence Ministry in the last week of August and the promotion and transfer were announced before September 10.

The announcement this year is expected to be made no sooner than September 20.

ACM Phaniang, however, appeared optimistic that the announcement would be made soon. He said that he is ready to discuss with the chiefs of the three armed forces on problems caused by the policy.

He said he will meet Supreme Commander Adm Supha Khotchaseeni, a vocal critic of the minister's policy, when he visits the Supreme Command headquarters this morning.

**Balance of Payments Surplus Should Continue**  
*BK030125 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
3 Sep 87 p 28

[Text] Thailand's balance of payments is expected to continue in surplus at least for the next few years, Deputy Finance Minister Dr Suphachai Phanitchaphak said yesterday.

Dr Suphachai said this was a good opportunity for the country to boost the non-agricultural sector, particularly industries, and adjust the agricultural structure.

"We need to diversify our agricultural export markets to help keep up our good export performances," he stressed.

Dr Suphachai noted that though the balance of payments had been very good for the past two years and would be good for the next few years, Thailand should not be too optimistic.

"We must remember that our current account is still in the red even though it is at an acceptable rate of 2 percent of gross domestic product," he said.

He attributed the country's favourable economic performance to the Government's policies on fighting economic recession and to the global economic cycle in which interest rates and oil prices are low while the US dollar has dropped.

"We can say that our economic performance is good if we can perform well when the recess cycle returns," he noted.

He said Thailand now had to adjust its economic policy to be in line with the global situation and to cope with any possible recession. "This will enable us to fight hardships," he noted.

Dr Suphachai added that as the country's balance of payments was very healthy, Thailand would not have to borrow from the International Monetary Fund for at least two to three years.

But he said if Thailand took loans from the IMF, it would be because the conditions of some kinds of loans offered by the IMF were good for the country, noting that borrowing from the IMF was also a reflection of the country's credit rating.

"But as I said, as long as we have not yet proved that we can manage well during economic recession, we should not declare we have a good economy, because that will cause us to be charged higher interest rates on the international money market," he noted.

On the Government's external borrowing this fiscal year, Dr Suphachai said the total borrowing was only US\$800 million, lower than the \$1,000-million ceiling.

"Next fiscal year, the external borrowing will also be in the range of \$800-1,000 million," he said.

**Stability of Economy Doubtful**  
*BK030129 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
3 Sep 87 p 15

[Text] National Economic and Social Development Board [NESDB] Secretary-General Sano Unakun said yesterday the country's economy stability was doubtful despite a 5.8 percent growth during first seven months of this year.

He said the overall economy during the period had improved satisfactorily with exports rising 20 percent, and the economy growing 5.8 percent.

However, he noted that this did not guarantee the country's economy would be stable, as past experience had shown numerous problems could arise at times when the country's economy was expanding.

He said it was possible the present economic expansion was only tempoary.

The instability was due to the uncertain global economy, unemployment and the slow growth in the country's agricultural development.

The NESDB secretary general said economic growth alone was not enough; a balance in the economic structure was also needed.

He said the Sixth NESDB Plan had laid down guidelines for reaching this goal with emphasis on the stabilisation of the economy, production diversification, decentralisation of development, economic and social cooperation, and distribution of income to rural areas.

He said that during the past five years, economic stability had been the Government's first priority.

He said Bangkok's problems had still to be taken care of and the Sixth Plan stressed the development of Bangkok and satellite towns.

He said economic and social cooperation had grown between the private and public sectors during the last five years to develop rural areas.

He said the Sixth Plan would concentrate on encouraging more cooperation.

On income distribution, Dr Sano said this should be done slowly by natural means.

What was significant, he said, was the increase in the efficiency of tax collection instead of tax increases to earn money for use in development programmes in rural areas, which in turn enabled rural people to earn more money.

This was evident from the measures launched to stabilise the economy, he said. These included tax restructuring, restricted budget deficits, restricted external debt creation and restricted credits, he said.

For production diversification, which is the core of the Sixth Plan, he said agriculture, industry and services would be emphasised.

He said several countries were currently using protectionist measures against imports and Thailand needed to increase agricultural, industrial production and services to minimise the impact if one aspect was affected.

As for decentralisation of development during the past five years, Dr Sano said there had been efforts to slow the growth of Bangkok in favour of other economic areas such as the Eastern Seaboard Project.

#### August Rice Exports Down

BK020135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
2 Sep 87 p 19

[Text] The rising price of rice in the domestic market has affected its export as only 283,438.31 [metric] tons have been exported last month — the lowest monthly record so far this year.

Last month's exports make up the total rice exports in the first eight months of this year to 3,027,402.07 tons

This is a drop of 269,902.86 tons or 8.18 percent when compared to the 3,297,304.93 tons exported in the first eight months of last year.

Last month's export of 283,438.31 tons was far below that shipped out in the same month of last year, during which period 385,789.25 tons had been exported.

Meanwhile, the prices of all types of rice increased further yesterday amidst active trading.

Exporters have been buying more rice while supply has been declining.

Harvest of the 1987/88 main crop will start in November while supply of this year's second crop rice has been reducing day by day.

The prices of high grades white rice rose by two to three baht per picul [60 kg] and the prices of broken rice went up by two baht a picul while the prices of glutinous rice and parboiled rice rose six and four-to-five baht per picul respectively.

It is expected the prices of the cereal would continue to increase as most of this year's second crop has been almost sold out.

#### Rice Stock Not Released

BK020139 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
2 Sep 87 p 18

[Excerpt] Commerce Minister Montri Phongphanit said yesterday the 553,000 [metric] tons of rice his ministry has stocked will definitely not be released on domestic or export markets at this stage.

Montri's statement was designed to quash rumours of the impending release of the rice accumulated as a result of the ministry's drive to buy up rice in the main harvesting season earlier this year, now said to be costing the government more than 10 million baht per month in storage charges.

He said the ministry would hold on to the rice so as not to affect those who had "cooperated with the government by stocking rice in the early harvest season."

Montri gave his personal guarantee as the one responsible for the rice that the interests of all three groups concerned — farmers, millers and exporters — who had cooperated in stocking the rice early in the season and shipping it out of the country, would be taken into account.

He said the government's policy would give priority to the interests of farmers. But the government would also have to consider those who had assisted by stocking paddy during the early harvest months, and that much of



the paddy was still in the possession of many millers, he said. It would not be right to force millers to suffer losses through depressed prices caused by the release of the ministry's rice, Montri said.

This is the time for millers to earn some of the profit, he said, and build up the financial resources to buy rice and help farmers in the new season.

Montri added that the government would also make sure that exporters would not suffer losses unduly as a result of the rising domestic prices.

If in the future the ministry decides to sell the rice it will only export it, he promised. [passage omitted]

**18 Senators Quit Joint Press Bill Panel**  
*BK020125 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
2 Sep 87 p 3

[Excerpts] The conflict in the joint conference on the controversial Press Bill heated to the boiling point when 18 senators resigned en masse from the Joint Parliamentary Committee considering the draft legislation yesterday and Monday.

The mass resignation came five days after 16 senators on the committee boycotted the August 27 meeting in retaliation against a walkout staged a week earlier by six members of the Press on the committee. The boycotted senators then announced that they would not take part in the activities of the committee if the six press members were present.

MP Charat Phuachuai (Phetchabun), committee chairman, yesterday told an unscheduled news conference at Parliament that the resignation of 17 of the senators came in a single letter submitted to him on Monday.

The letter specified that they wanted to quit to pave the way for an "improvement" of the committee, Charat said.

He said the other senator sent a telegram to him yesterday to inform about his resignation, but the telegram did not mention the reason for his departure.

The 18 senators, most of whom are senior military officers, are Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, Lt Gen Wichit Bunyawat, Osot Kosin, Pol Gen Sane Sitthiphan, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Prathip Koetnawi, Khunying Nanthaka Supraphatanan, Air Marshal Pruangwit Hongsan, Maj Gen San Siphon, Chawalit Rungsaeng, Lamian Bunyaman, Adm Chat Ditbanchong, Gen Rewat Wiriyaphong, ACM Arun Phromthep, Maj Gen Ariya Ukhokit, Pol Gen Narong Mahanon, Phanit Samphawakhup, Lt Gen Arun Pariwattitham and Borom Tanthian.

Two other senators on the committee did not join the mass resignation. They are Secretary General of the Juridical Council Dr Amon Chantharasombun and former Rector of the National Institute of Development Administration Dr Amon Raksasat.

Charat said he had informed President of Parliament Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin about the mass resignation. He said he would ask Ukit, who is also the president of the Senate, to appoint senators to fill the vacancies. [passage omitted]

The joint committee was set up to seek a compromise on two versions of the bill approved by the Hosue and the Senate respectively.

It comprises 21 members from each House. The House of Representatives appointed six press representatives to the committee on grounds that the bill if becomes law will affect their profession.

During the past 10 rounds of committee meetings, the senators have shown differences with the MPs and the press representatives, particularly on seven crucial articles of the bill regarding the censorship power of press officials in time of war and emergency.

## BRIEFS

### Lao Illegal Immigrants

Loei — Police and Immigration Division officials arrested 10 Laotian immigrants in Tha Li District of this northeastern province yesterday for illegally possessing Thai ID cards. Some of the arrested Laotians had illegally entered the country and had received ID cards with the help of some local Thai officials, said Lt Col Samruam Praditchaeng, chief of Loei immigration office. He said the immigration office and the police were hunting for other illegal Laotian immigrants who carried Thai ID cards and will also take legal action against local officials involved in the issue of the ID cards. [Text] *[Bangkok THE NATION in English 31 Aug 87 p 5 BK]*

### National Population Figure

The population of Thailand has reached 60 million according to an Interior Ministry survey conducted recently, Local Administration deputy chief Yuwarat Kamonwet said yesterday. This figure was arrived at following work to computerise the household registration system and contradicts the present official figure which put the national population at 51 million. The computerisation of the household registration system has enabled officials to discover many registration errors in the existing system. He said officials had also discovered that several long-time Vietnamese refugees had secured Thai nationality for their children born from illegal marriages to Thai women. Mr Yuwarat also disclosed that the Interior Ministry will naturalise all Amerasian children born in Thailand. [Excerpts] *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Aug 87 p 1 BK]*

### Vietnam

**Reagan 26 August Speech Termed Deceitful**  
*BK021027 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 29 Aug 87

[Text] On 26 August in Los Angeles, the U.S. President delivered a speech on East-West relations, especially U.S.-Soviet relations, which Washington lavishly

extolled as highly important. The White House boss said that the current opportunity for improving the international climate was too great to pass up. However, by specifically examining the content of the speech, people will realize that the things put forth by Mr Reagan can in no way help improve the international climate, only aggravate it.

First of all, Mr Reagan purposely wanted to make public opinion believe that it was the Soviet Union which had caused obstacles to the signing of a treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear weapons. He loudly expressed the hope that the Soviet Union will prove that it genuinely wants a stabilization agreement on intermediate-range nuclear weapons and called on the Soviet Union to respond to the FRG's proposal on the elimination of Pershing-1A missiles by quickly agreeing to the elimination of intermediate- and short-range missiles.

In fact, the Soviet Union has recently put forth many successive, important initiatives, from the solution involving truly scrapping all intermediate-range missiles in Europe and the proposal for the removal of INF missiles in both Europe and Asia, to the famous initiative for the elimination of all INF and short-range missiles, called the double zero option by the world press. It is these initiatives which have led the INF negotiations in Geneva out of the deadlock caused by the U.S. side.

While trying to cast the blame on the Soviet Union, Mr Reagan failed to make clear the U.S. stance on the removal of all its nuclear warheads from the 72 Pershing-1A missiles in the FRG — a major obstacle in the current U.S.-Soviet negotiations.

With regard to East-West relations, Mr Reagan demanded that the Soviet Union improve the international climate by withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan, dismantling the Berlin Wall, and allowing the East European countries to exercise their right to self-determination and to adopt a more flexible policy on various military issues. It is obvious that these provocative statements blatantly interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union and other fraternal and friendly socialist countries.

Let us ask Mr Reagan this: If not the nuclear arms race; the dangerous attempt of Washington to militarize outer space and its provocative and aggressive policies toward various hot spots in the world; and the anticommunist, anti-Soviet, and anti-socialist countries policies pursued by the United States, what is polluting the international atmosphere?

Mr Reagan's reassertment of his commitment to the Star Wars program, known as SDI, and to the new global doctrine to protect vital U.S. interests shows that far from making any moves to improve the international atmosphere, Washington continues to make the situation more serious. While conducting adventurous and dangerous operations in the Persian Gulf, the Middle

East, Central America, and southern Africa, Mr Reagan shamelessly complained about the Soviet Union's lack of scruples with regard to regional conflicts.

For what purposes did Mr Reagan advance the above allegations at the present time? First, he wanted to deceive world public opinion about the U.S. goodwill for peace, to cast blame on the Soviet Union, and to cover up the dangerous attempt of Washington to carry out the arms race and its attempt to create difficulties and obstacles to the signing of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on INF. Second, he wanted to pressure the Soviet Union into giving more concessions at disarmament talks while the United States persistently sticks to its negative stand without any reciprocal actions. Third, in domestic politics he wanted to please various warlike forces representing the consortium of military industries — those who have helped bring Reagan into the White House and who are now expected by the Republican Party and Reagan to continue to support them in the upcoming 1988 presidential election.

Public opinion can read the dark side of the White House boss' mind. All his calculations are totally wrong and can only lead him to new setbacks.

#### Reportage on National Day Celebration

##### Leaders at Hanoi Meeting

*BK011436*[Editorial Report] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 1 September carries a 25-minute report with portions recorded on the 1 September Hanoi meeting to mark the 42d anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September national day organized at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall by the CPV Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee.

The report begins with namelists of those attending the meeting, which include comrades of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and representatives of political parties, mass organizations, and the Armed Forces. The announcer says: "Attending the meeting as the Presidium were Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, adviser to the party Central Committee; Pham Van Dong, adviser to the party Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Vo Van Kiet, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Duc Anh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Central



Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; Dam Quang Trung, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly Nationalities Council; and Pham The Duet, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions."

This is followed by a 1.5-minute recorded opening speech by Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong. He said:

[Begin Vo Chi Cong recording] Dear members of the Presidium, dear foreign guests, dear comrades and friends:

This year, we commemorate the 42d anniversary of the August Revolution and the National Day, 2 September, at a time when our people nationwide are striving to implement the resolution of the sixth party congress and, as an immediate objective, are endeavoring to solve urgent problems concerning the flow and distribution of commodities in accordance with the resolutions issued by the second and third plenums of the sixth party Central Committee to further the implementation of the 1987 State Plan, to carry out the three major economic programs, to renovate the economic management mechanism, to restore social order and state discipline, to stabilize the socioeconomic situation and the people's livelihood, and to create the bases for future developments.

There still exist very difficult socioeconomic problems for our country in the days ahead. Therefore, our entire party and people must strive to overcome them. Developing the glorious tradition of the August Revolution and the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-help of our nation, let our entire party, people, and Armed Forces achieve unity, step up production, practice thriftiness, enhance the will to brave difficulties, uphold revolutionary vigilance, and heighten the determination to successfully implement the resolutions of the sixth party congress and the party Central Committee plenums and score even greater achievements in building socialism and defending the fatherland.

On behalf of the Presidium, I declare open the solemn meeting to commemorate the 42d anniversary of the August Revolution and national day, 2 September. [applause] [end recording]

The radio then carries 3-minute recorded excerpts of the speech by Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Hung.

Finally, the announcer reports the meeting successfully closed amidst the familiar strains of the song "As If Uncle Ho Lives With Us on the Happy Day of Great Victory."

### Pham Hung Speech

BK020935 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0500 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Speech by Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a meeting held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on 1 September to mark the 42d anniversary of the August Revolution and national day — read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, advisers to the CPV Central Committee; dear Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the party Central Committee; dear Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; dear comrades and distinguished members of the diplomatic corps and foreign guests; and dear comrades and friends:

Today, our compatriots and combatants throughout the country and Overseas Vietnamese are very delighted to commemorate the 42d anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September national day. On behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the SRV Government, I cordially convey to dear compatriots and combatants throughout the country and Overseas Vietnamese my warmest sentiments.

I warmly welcome comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps and foreign guests who are present here to share happiness with the Vietnamese people. At this time 42 years ago, our people lived in an atmosphere of seething revolution, full of heroic impetus. Under the leadership of the Communist Party led by great President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people, millions acting as one, rose up to seize the administration, thereby leading to the victory of the August Revolution and the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and ushering in a new era — an era of independence, freedom, and socialism in our country.

In these glorious historic days of our nation, our party, people, and Armed Forces respectfully remember President Ho Chi Minh, great leader of our nation, a veteran combatant of the international communist and workers movement, founder and leader of our party, and founder of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam — the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia.

Our nation, people, and land are proud to have President Ho Chi Minh, a great national hero who has brought glory to our nation, people, and fatherland.

Esteemed Uncle Ho will live forever in the revolutionary cause of our party and people.

Through nearly 60 years of revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the party, we Vietnamese people have undergone 30 years of persevering and heroic fighting and endured untold sacrifices and hardships to score the Dien Bien Phu triumph and the great victory of spring 1975 with the historic Ho Chi Minh Campaign as its climax.



Over the past 10 years and more, following national reunification, the entire country has advanced to socialism together, and our people have surmounted untold difficulties and trials and have recorded great achievements in their efforts to heal the wounds of war, to overcome the aftermath of natural calamities and enemy-inflicted destruction, and to build and defend the fatherland. With the undaunted spirit of the August Revolution and the broad and far-reaching renovation in accordance with the spirit of the sixth party congress, each of us believes even more firmly that all difficulties in production and life will be gradually overcome by the strength of our people's mastery, by renovation in the state's managerial work under the party leadership.

The sixth party congress reviewed the achievements, assessed the real socioeconomic situation of the country, further concretized the line of economic building traced by the sixth and fifth congresses, and pointed to the tasks, objectives, and a system of major policies aimed at resolving important theoretical and practical issues of our country's revolution in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism.

The sixth party congress defined the overriding task and general objective of the remaining years of the initial stage as follows: to stabilize the socioeconomic situation in all respects and to continue building the essential premises for stepping up socialist industrialization in the subsequent stage.

As an immediate step, under the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, we must really channel human and material resources toward realizing the three major economic programs — namely grain and food, consumer goods, and export goods. The guiding thought for renovating socioeconomic policies is to release the existing production forces and effectively exploit and utilize all latent capabilities of the country, lands and labor, and international assistance and cooperation, as well as science and technology, to strongly develop production forces while building and consolidating socialist production relations.

Since early 1987, following the line charted by the party and implementing the resolutions of the party Central Committee to achieve the targets set forth in the state plan, all sectors and localities have adopted programs of action and the people throughout our country have persistently struggled on all fronts — economic, cultural, social, national defense, security, and external relations — to attain good results and valuable experience. A striking political event in our country this year was the successful general election for the Eighth National Assembly and people's councils at various levels. The election took place in a democratic atmosphere and with respect for the people's right to mastery in choosing their representatives in the organ of supreme power of the country and in the state machinery at various levels. This was a success of our people in consolidating and enhancing the state's managerial efficacy.

On the agricultural front, the winter-spring rice crop of the southern provinces was fairly successful, with

increases reported for both cultivated area and output over last year. The area put under many types of long- and short-term industrial crops, the head count of cattle and poultry, and the catch of all kinds of marine products have all increased. In the north, the area put under the 5th-month spring crop exceeded that of past years; however, due to unexpected and prolonged drought and the appearance of harmful insects and diseases, productivity dropped. The volume of production of the 5th-month spring crop was more than 1 million tonnes of paddy short of the plan; this has greatly affected other economic activities and the people's life. This is precisely the main cause of the current difficult situation regarding grain supply in the north — a situation which our party, state, and people throughout the country have to solve at present.

In industry, we have tried to overcome in part the imbalances regarding supplies, raw materials, and energy, and at the same time, enforced various policies aimed at broadening economic integration and joint business ventures and promoting artisan and handicrafts production and family-run, individual, and private economic activities. Thanks to this, over the past 8 months the rate of industrial production has generally remained normal, and the production of consumer goods has picked up to some degree.

In capital construction, supplies and capital have been mobilized to ensure the progress of construction work on major projects — hydroelectric, water conservancy, and petroleum and natural gas — and various projects in support of the production of consumer goods and the processing of agricultural products and goods for export. We have either postponed or slowed down the construction of some projects not urgently needed.

To meet the people's tremendous sociocultural demands while the capacity of the state budget remains very limited, all sectors and localities have made intensive efforts to realize the motto, The State and the People Work Together, and so Do the Center and the Localities, in maintaining cultural, educational, and public health activities. Our scientific and technological cadres have striven hard to combine research work with practical activities at the grass-roots level and to actively help resolve realistic problems facing production and life.

An outstanding event was the fact that over the past few months, warmly responding to the campaign to purify party organizations, overcome corrupt phenomena in the state machinery, and wipe out negativism in society, large numbers of cadres, party members, and people have frankly and publicly criticized and struggled against negative, conservative, and sluggish phenomena in party and state organizations. They have particularly struggled to eradicate the evils of embezzling public property, oppressing the people, abusing positions and authority to seek personal interests, practicing corruption, accepting bribes, and so forth which cause losses of socialist assets and violate citizens' legal benefits.

This criticism and struggle has also helped build and preserve the fine ethics of new socialist men, raise everyone's sense of responsibility for the revolutionary cause and common national interests, enhance the loyal attitude toward respecting labor, and build relations of cooperation and mutual assistance in various agencies and units in society.

On the front of national defense and security, our Armed Forces and people always remain alert to all the schemes and acts of sabotage of the enemy and stand ready to fight to firmly defend the border of the fatherland, protect national security, safeguard social order, and fulfill international obligations. Our party and state will continue to step up the building of the all-people national defense, heighten the quality of the main forces and regional forces, consolidate the militia and self-defense forces, develop the reserve forces, realize the combination of national defense with economy and vice versa, and continue to strengthen the country's national defense capability.

Under the mass movement for safeguarding national security, the people's public security force has actively prevented, foiled, and frustrated the plots and acts of sabotage by counterrevolutionaries and has punished speculators and smugglers, villains and hoodlums, and other criminals. National security and social order in general has been assured.

In reviewing the main features of the socioeconomic situation since the beginning of 1987, we are happy with the new achievements of great significance which reflect the spirit of stalwart struggle and great effort of our people and of various echelons and sectors to overcome difficulties and privations in the initial stage of socialist construction.

The results would have been better had we promptly eliminated the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, and shifted completely to socialist accounting and business in the spirit of truly renovating thinking—especially economic thinking—organization and cadres, and work behavior.

The delay in institutionalizing the major guidelines and policies put forth in the sixth party congress resolution as well as in the party Central Committee resolutions has caused these guidelines and policies to permeate life only slowly. As a result, they have not been transformed into a mass movement for revolutionary acts.

What has worried everyone is that the urgent policies and measures set forth in the resolution of the second plenum of the party Central Committee to resolve the problems of distribution and circulation have thus far not created some good changes, although the party, state, sectors, and localities have displayed much effort and achieved quite a lot over the past 4 months. The situation of distribution and circulation continues to be complicated and is tending to worsen; prices continue to soar quickly; budgetary and cash overdrafts have not

been restrained; and the livelihood of the laboring people, especially workers, civil servants, retired cadres, and Armed Forces members, has become even more difficult.

Dear comrades and friends, the socioeconomic situation is raising great and pressing tasks, and demanding that all our party members and people thoroughly understand the resolutions of the sixth party congress and the party Central Committee, unite their minds and hearts, and unify action to victoriously implement all the guidelines and policies of the party and state and strenuously struggle to gradually stabilize production and life.

The fundamental issue is that we must eliminate the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and shift completely to socialist cost accounting and business. This is the path toward liberating the production forces, building a new life, successfully building socialism, and firmly defending our Vietnamese fatherland.

Regarding production, we must concentrate on effectively implementing the three economic programs, primarily the grain and food products program; actually and firmly grasp agriculture as the foremost front; and by all means create positive changes on this important and decisive front.

All sectors and echelons should profoundly realize that if we cannot resolve the problem of grain and secure sufficient food and food reserves, it will be impossible to stabilize the socioeconomic situation and to secure grounds on which to advance toward resolving other major tasks. In the last months of 1987, early next year, and in the coming years, the task of ensuring the fulfillment of the grain demand for the entire country is actually the primary and pressing task.

We must concentrate all the potentials of the state and the people to secure conditions for grain production, and resolutely reserve foreign exchange for importing fertilizer, insecticide, and essential consumer goods to serve agricultural production. The state must promptly issue specific economic policies to encourage grain growers to enthusiastically produce, voluntarily pay adequate agricultural taxes, and sell surplus rice to the state. We must strictly implement the policy of thriftily using grain, accelerate the growing and processing of secondary food crops, and introduce the use of such crops in our diet.

The most important thing is that we must shift the current grain distribution procedure to cost accounting and business transactions and establish a network of grain business—purchase, sale, export and import—of the state from the central down to the local and grassroots levels, creating conditions for the state organizations dealing in grain to fulfill most of the demand for food for the entire society.

As for industry and handicrafts and artisan industry, the policy of our party and state is to liberate the existing production forces, improve industrial regulations, apply



technical innovations, revamp the organization, increase the use of equipment and machinery output in various industrial enterprises, and mobilize the great potentials of the handicraft and artisan industry installations of all economic elements to vigorously accelerate the production of essential consumer goods and export goods.

State-owned industrial enterprises must quickly rearrange production, reorganize labor, reduce indirect personnel, strive to reduce losses of materials and production expenses, establish rational production costs, and ensure profitable business and a developed production.

We must pay special attention to enhancing the quality of industrial products, implement a strict quality control system at various production and business installations, and apply strong measures to detect and promptly prevent installations from forging products and poor quality goods which affect consumers' interests and waste the country's raw and other materials.

Accelerating production and revamping the collection and purchase of export goods, ensuring the implementation of export plans, and carrying out commitments to the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries constitute a very important task. We must make every effort to create necessary material funds for carrying out production and purchasing exports, pay attention to the main items of goods and areas of concentrated production, and adopt satisfactory incentive policies toward those people and installations directly engaged in the production of export goods, so that our country's exports can increase daily quantitatively and qualitatively, and occupy a reliable position in the world market.

It is necessary for all sectors, localities, and production units to make active preparations for the satisfactory implementation of those projects that have been agreed upon by our country and the Soviet Union in connection with the expansion of work cooperation and commodity exchange in the fields of agricultural products, consumer goods, mechanical products, chemical products, fertilizers, and other commodities. This constitutes an extremely important economic task for our country and a manifestation of the all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union in both the short and long term.

On the capital construction front, it is necessary for all sectors and localities to resolutely reshape the investment network and make more investments in the implementation of the three major economic programs, first of all, the agricultural production program. As far as industrial production is concerned, it is necessary to make in-depth investments, expand those production and business establishments that maintain productive performance, and build medium- and small-scale projects that can be completed and then put into operation within a short period of time.

It is necessary for all provinces, municipalities, districts, precincts, and cities to take a close look at their potential in terms of materials and capital and then rearrange

capital construction in such a way as to conform with their specific requirements and capacities. It is also important for them to devote investments to production and at the same time pay attention to other necessary educational and public health projects. It is absolutely necessary to practice thrift while performing construction and assembly work and other capital construction activities. It is strictly forbidden for both the central and local capital construction sectors to carry out construction work in excess of planned norms.

The recently concluded third plenum of the party Central Committee successfully determined the principles, guidelines, and measures to renovate the mechanism of economic management a step further, primarily to achieve the system of autonomy in production and business for primary economic units, especially state-owned enterprises and industries. The main and principled scope of the system for autonomy in production and business is that enterprises are authorized to determine for themselves the organization of production, select industrial production, organize workers, choose the various forms of joint enterprises and alliances, use capital independently, create more funds for the development of production and business, and decide the distribution of income along the lines and with the guidance of the state plan and in accordance with law and the economic policies of the party and state.

Renovating the economic management mechanism is mainly aimed at liberating the existing production capacity, exploiting latent potential, encouraging all people to enthusiastically engage in labor, expanding foreign economic relations, and creating an impetus to vigorously develop the economy of goods in the right direction of advancing to socialism with high productivity, quality, and efficiency.

The immediate goals are to successfully serve the three major economic programs, overcome confusion in distribution and circulation, gradually stabilize the socio-economic situation, and create political, economic, and social conditions for the advance of the economy.

Renovating the economic management mechanism also mainly means implementing the collective mastery of workers, civil servants, and primary units; actually mastering all assets, materials, capital, and the process of production and business; democratizing and publicizing all activities of production and business; ensuring real participation by all collectivized workers and individuals in the management of enterprises; and supervising and controlling all the activities of management agencies.

To achieve the system for autonomy in production and business of economic units, we must simultaneously renovate the state management machinery, clearly distinguish the function of state management from the



function of production and business management, rationally adjust the division of labor and the decentralization of management between the various levels of administration, streamline the staff organization, and increase the efficiency of state management over the entire national economy.

The third plenum of the party Central Committee also reviewed the implementation of the resolution of the second plenum of the party Central Committee and affirmed that our entire party and people must continue struggling with a high sense of responsibility to solve the most pressing issues concerning distribution and circulation. These involve gradually reducing the rate of price increase, budget overdraft, and cash overdraft, and the difficulties of the laboring people, especially workers and civil servants and members of the Armed Forces.

Among these pressing issues, it is necessary to firmly grasp the key target, that is, to strive to reduce the budget overdraft because it is the most important cause leading to inflation and quick price increases whose heavy consequence is placed on the hard daily life of the laboring people, wage earners, and members of the Armed Forces.

We profoundly learned from the mistake in the 1985 general adjustment — increases of prices and wages and major budget overdraft — which spurred the vicious circle of serious inflation, thus further disturbing socioeconomic activities. We must resolutely extricate ourselves from that vicious circle.

The political report at the sixth party congress clearly pointed out that an increasing overdraft is the important cause leading to inflation and quick price increases. Striving to reduce the overdraft and working toward balancing budgetary revenue and spending is the primary duty of financial work for the 1986-90 5-Year Period.

Apart from the basic and regular measures in the policy of national finance, there should be extraordinary measures applied for a short period of time to increase revenues, reduce spending, and limit and then stop the issuance of banknotes to pay budgetary expenses.

The sixth party congress resolution also indicated that we must first of all reduce the rates of price hikes and then stabilize prices. All solutions must be concentrated on the key task of slowing down inflation, narrowing the imbalance between the volume of goods and currency in circulation.

The resolution of the second plenum of the party Central Committee set forth the policies and measures to resolve the pressing distribution and circulation problems, and raised the requirement of firmly grasping the four-reductions objective: to reduce the rates of budgetary overdraft, price increase, inflation, and the difficulties the laboring people's livelihood.

The resolutions of the sixth party congress and the party Central Committee second plenum are very correct.

They clearly point out the way and measures to comprehensively counter inflation in order to overcome towering difficulties and advance our country's socioeconomic activities.

Evidently, we all understand that this is a hard and dangerous revolutionary struggle task that no magic wand can perform easily to bring about immediate changes according to our subjective desire. This task further demands that we urgently do our utmost to help overcome difficulties, and certainly we will overcome them.

Prices, wages, and money are general economic issues related to the entire national economy and everyone's life. At the same time, we cannot separate them from the struggle to settle the question of who will defeat whom, between the two paths, and the struggle between us and the enemy. They must be considered and settled on the general basis of fundamental balances of the national economy. We must comprehensively and specifically calculate the interests between the central level and the local and grass-roots level. We must be able to foresee the socioeconomic consequences.

The guidelines, scope, and objective of the policies on prices, wages, finances, and banking have been determined in the party resolutions. Yet, the very important and difficult point is to be able to find uniform and steady measures in each of our steps suitable to the specific situation in our country. We must very positively and urgently resolve this pressing question, but we should not commit the old mistake. We must avoid the tendency toward impatience, hastiness, simplism, or conservatism and sluggishness.

To extricate the economy from the current difficult situation, we must, on the one hand, do our utmost to step up production and create large amounts of goods for society; on the other hand, we must by all means increase budget revenues and reduce expenditures on the basis of combating bureaucratism and the state subsidy system, revamping national income distribution, establishing social justice, and absolutely practicing thrift.

The struggle against inflation is a fierce one that demands perseverance and a serious attitude in terms of thinking and acting, and requires unity and singlemindedness in the entire party and people. At this juncture, each of us should clearly realize the situation and the common task of joining the state under the party leadership to strive zealously to overcome difficulties and resolutely achieve success in this struggle, thereby gradually returning stability to the national economy and finance.

The urgent and fierce character of the struggle against inflation and toward resolving the price, wage, and money issues requires each of us to firmly maintain discipline and order in implementing party resolutions and state laws and directives. We must immediately stop the competition in trading exportable goods, which

causes prices to skyrocket, and end arbitrary price increases designed to generate profits from price differentials. We must resolutely suppress speculators, smugglers, and dishonest traders who cause confusion in the market and upset order in the distribution and circulation of goods. Everyone must work in accordance with party discipline, the Constitution, and state law and order; there are no exceptions, regardless of what someone's position and functions may be. Socialist democracy and social justice must be instituted so that everyone can live in peace and be content with their occupation.

The building of socialism cannot be separated from the development of science and technology. Strengthening scientific and technical activities and stepping up the application of new advances in various economic sectors, in organizational and managerial work, and in other fields, and especially providing practical service to the three major economic programs, are important tasks and glorious responsibilities of the contingent of scientific and technical cadres. The party and state will continue to implement the policy of encouraging all scientific and technical cadres to enthusiastically carry out research and creative work to effectively meet the country's socioeconomic requirements.

Along with the economic issues, we pay special attention to resolving the pressing issues of education and people's health protection. The education sector should work together with various localities and other sectors to immediately reexamine the preparations with regard to schools, classrooms, textbooks, teaching aids, and so forth so that the pupils may study in better conditions this school year than in previous years.

Along the line of developing the production of various economic elements, we must continue to attract unemployed laborers to small industry and handicraft production, to the service industry, and to making consumer goods and export items under contract. We must develop the family economy and particularly make an effort to find jobs for unemployed laborers in the cities. At the same time, we must actively practice family planning and reduce the population growth rate.

Dear comrades and friends, the global situation is undergoing great and rapid changes. The struggle between the revolutionary and peace forces and the warlike imperialist forces is proceeding fiercely. The extraordinary growth of the three revolutionary currents, together with the elemental development of the scientific and technical revolution, the threat to the survival of mankind posed by nuclear weapons, and the objective demand for the internationalization of economic life, is strongly accelerating the trend of struggle for peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems.

With its strategy of comprehensive reform and foreign policy of peace based on a new revolutionary and scientific perception, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are taking realistic socialism to a new and

qualitatively higher stage of development while developing their role as the central and driving force in accelerating the process of detente, decreasing the danger of a nuclear war, and consolidating peace and security in the world.

In Asia and the Pacific, the famous initiative put forth in Vladivostok by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the untiring efforts of the Soviet Union are important contributions to the positive changes in the interests of peace, security, and cooperation in this very important region of the world.

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It is obvious that socialism has once again proven its superiority and great creativity in achieving mankind's objectives of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

With its noble objectives of struggling for peace, disarmament, national independence, and an equitable world economic order, the Nonaligned Movement is playing an increasingly larger role in international political life.

U.S.-led imperialist and other reactionary forces continue to accelerate their arms race and strive to oppose

and undermine the struggle of nations for peace, independence, and development. However, they absolutely cannot reverse the upward trend of history.

In implementing the CPV's correct foreign policy and in bringing into full play the lesson of combining the strength of the nation with that of the era, our party, state, and people have constantly consolidated the special friendship and strategic militant alliance between Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; promoted and renovated our comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries; and strengthened the solidarity and cooperation with India, national independent countries, and other forces of peace and progress in the world, while standing ready to develop mutually beneficial and equal cooperation with all nations.

We particularly rejoice at the new development of fraternal cooperation relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union as evidenced by the successful visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh. In the Sixth CPV Congress' spirit of renovation and the 27th CPSU Congress' spirit of reform, agreements reached during the visit on the basis of mutual benefits and assistance have been rapidly carried out, constituting an important base for our national construction and defense. With gratitude and admiration, our people follow with keen interest and fully support the reform process in the Soviet Union as well as the successive peace initiatives and Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev's well-known proposals put forth since early this year and aimed at stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament — first of all, nuclear disarmament for the sake of peace, security, and cooperation in Asia, the Pacific, and elsewhere in the world.

With pride and enthusiasm over the most prominent event of the 20th century, which heralded the beginning of a new era in the life of mankind, the Vietnamese people, together with the Soviet and progressive peoples the world over, are taking part in the seething labor emulation movement to score achievements to greet the 70th anniversary of the Great October Russian Socialist Revolution and the great successes of reforms in the land of the great Lenin.

Contributing to the search for a political solution to the Cambodian issue and building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation is presently the goal of the Vietnamese party and state foreign policy. We fully support the PRK's policy on national reconciliation made public on 27 August 1987. Together with the PRK and the LPDR, we have made many well-meaning proposals to achieve an early, fair, and reasonable political solution to the Cambodian issue based on recognition of the Cambodian people's right to independence, self-determination, and national reconciliation; to ensure that never again shall the land of Angkor experience the terrible days of the Pol Pot genocidal regime; and to pave the way for a framework for durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia.



We affirm the Vietnamese Army volunteers will completely withdraw from Cambodia by 1990. We note with joy the present situation that is evolving in a positive direction. The agreements reached recently between Vietnam and Indonesia, representing the two groups of countries in the region, have opened the possibility of peacefully solving the questions in Southeast Asia and the Cambodian issue. The settlement of the Cambodian issue and the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia is consistent with the resolution of the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries which was later reaffirmed by the eighth summit conference. We call on all parties concerned to show their goodwill and join efforts in turning this possibility into reality.

The peoples of Vietnam and China at one time united and helped each other in their revolutionary struggles for national independence and socialism. There is no contradiction between the aspirations of the two nations, neither is there any contradiction between the long-term interests of the two peoples. We, therefore, have persistently sought to normalize our relations with China and restore the long-standing friendship between the two nations.

Having experienced several decades of sacrifice and hardship in continuous wars of resistance against foreign aggression, we, more than anyone else, know the value of peace and independence. For that reason, Vietnam will continue to contribute actively to the common struggle for international peace and security, for national independence, for a new and equitable world economic order, and for the noble goals of the Nonaligned Movement. We acclaim the peace accord recently signed by the heads of five Central American countries. We resolutely support the struggle against imperialism and all forms of colonialism and racism and for the independence and freedom of El Salvador, Chile, Palestine, Lebanon, and (Sarawak). We support the just struggle of the Korean people for peaceful and independent reunification of their motherland, the policy of national concord of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the efforts aimed at ending the Iran-Iraq war on the basis of ensuring the legitimate interests of the two nations.

For the sake of national construction and defense, we wish and are ready to broaden our cooperation and friendship with all nations on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and mutual respect.

Dear comrades and friends:

In light of the Sixth CPV Congress resolution and on the basis of implementing the resolutions of the Second and Third Central Committee Plenums, we are determined to successfully implement these resolutions, resolutely strive to gradually stabilize the socioeconomic situation, and make necessary preparations for furthering socialist industrialization in the subsequent stage.

All party and state policies and lines are aimed at building a bountiful, happy life for our people. We always understand and put into practice the motto of

considering the people as the root and affirm that all national achievements are attributed to the great contributions of our people of all nationalities nationwide. Only when we let the people understand, discuss, implement, and supervise can we bring into play the people's revolutionary spirit and creativeness and kick off a revolutionary movement among the masses. This constitutes the very basis for a successful implementation of all tasks, policies, and lines set forth by the party and state and henceforth, for a surge forward to successfully implement the two strategic tasks, namely, successful building of socialism and firm protection of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Many difficulties still lie ahead for us, but we are guided by the resolution of the Sixth Party Congress. Let our entire party, people, and armed forces enthusiastically surge forward, achieve unity, and be confident in the leadership of the Party Central Committee. It is certain that we will overcome all difficulties and challenges and successfully materialize great Uncle Ho's sacred teaching that if we still have our mountains, rivers, and people and if we defeat the U.S. aggressors, we will build our nation into a country ten times more beautiful than it is now.

Long live the spirit of the August Revolution and the National Day, 2 September!

Long live the Communist Party, the leader and organizer of all victories of the Vietnam revolution!

May the friendship and solidarity resulting from the special relationship among Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea last forever!

May the friendship and allround cooperation among Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and other member countries of the socialist community last forever!

May the solidarity and friendship among Vietnam and other world peoples movements for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress last forever!

May world peace last forever!

Great President Ho Chi Minh will live forever in our revolutionary undertaking!

#### NHAN DAN Editorial

BK021420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Nhan Dan 2 September editorial: "With Unity of Mind and Action, Let Us Steadily Move Forward"]

[Text] With the success of the 1945 August Revolution and the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia, our people embarked on a new era — the era of independence and freedom. Independence and freedom are the undivided will of our nation that guides our people in all activities in each stage of advancement.

Through the many successive historic stages, all of us still keep in our hearts the oath expounded by President Ho Chi Minh in the declaration of independence: The entire people of Vietnam are determined to devote all their minds and energy and human and material resources to firmly safeguarding their freedom and independence.

For the sake of independence and freedom, under the leadership of our party, our people have gone through many often enormous difficulties and hardships to defeat all enemies in the various wars to liberate and defend the country, thereby unifying the nation and advancing it to socialism.

Today, in the new struggle, our independence and freedom are closely linked to socialism. Since our entire country has embarked on the first stage of the transitional period, we have come to realize ever more clearly that building and advancing the country — a poor and backward country that has been devastated by war — to socialism is also an extremely arduous undertaking, even more difficult and complicated than wartime conditions in certain respects.

In this tremendously difficult new undertaking, with a will to safeguard independence and freedom as well as to build socialism, our people have never ceased to struggle and move forward. Although we have scored great and remarkable achievements, we have also made mistakes and exposed shortcomings — some of them very serious. Meanwhile, our advantages are interspersed with difficulties and new difficulties are constantly arising and developing, particularly in the socioeconomic field.

With the lines laid down by the sixth party congress, the process of renovation has begun in our entire party and people, from the way of thinking and work style to organizational and cadre-related work. The entire country has begun to rearrange the production structure; carry out the three major economic programs; undertake the socialist transformation of agriculture, industry, and commerce; reorganize distribution and circulation; gradually stabilize production and life; and implement socialist democratization in the political and socioeconomic fields to create the basis for the subsequent steps of development.

Since the sixth party congress, especially since the second plenum of the party Central Committee, all echelons, sectors, and grass-roots units have exerted great efforts and have done many things. However, the socioeconomic situation, particularly in distribution and circulation, continues to develop in an unfavorable way.

The recent third plenum of the sixth party central committee assessed the actual socioeconomic situation in our country, upheld the determination to lead all the people and party members to thoroughly understand the guiding thoughts of the party Central Committee's second plenum resolution, strenuously overcome difficulties, emulate in carrying out production and practicing thrift, firmly maintain discipline, resolutely struggle against all manifestations of negativism, and help gradually improve the situation in production, distribution, circulation, and livelihood. The plenum also discussed and adopted a resolution on shifting

the operations of state-run economic units to socialist business, and renovated state management in the economic field, thereby marking a new step of development in the task of economic leadership and management of our party and state and laying the foundations for the establishment of a new mechanism of economic management in compliance with the spirit of the sixth party congress.

Unity of mind constitutes a basis for unity of action. The protracted struggle for independence, freedom, and socialism has clearly shown that unity of mind and action is an abundant source of strength for our party and people to overcome all difficulties and fulfill all duties.

Commemorating our 42d glorious National Day, let our entire party and people live up to the oath of independence by resolutely upholding the stalwart revolutionary will and tradition of unity and unanimity in overcoming difficulties and strive to satisfactorily implement the resolutions of the party Central Committee's second and third plenums. Let us strive to gradually stabilize production and livelihood and struggle steadfastly and persistently in accordance with the policies and lines of the party to score small achievements and effect small changes in every grass-roots unit, every locality, and every sector and, from this, great and general achievements throughout the country to achieve the common objective of stabilizing the entire socioeconomic situation, thereby preparing conditions for accelerating socialist industrialization in the ensuing stages.

The Vietnamese revolution has always overcome the most formidable difficulties and most decisive ordeals. Optimism and persistent loyalty to the objective of the revolutionary struggle is a noble quality of our Vietnamese people.

With the gradually expanding process of renovation and with the spirit of considering the people as a base, let us advance steadily to score new achievements to be worthy of the glorious history and tradition of our people.

#### **Nationwide Crop Pest Infestation Reported**

*BK020529 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 30 Aug 87*

[Text] The density of crop pests has slightly decreased throughout the country following the two recent typhoons. However, ground beetles, rice caseworms, brown planthoppers, and white leafhoppers are continuing to spread and damage crops. At present, some 140,000 hectares in Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Haiphong, Ha Nam Ninh, Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, and Thanh Hoa provinces are affected by large numbers of rice caseworms. In addition, the early rice has also been affected by *Nigrospora oryzae*. However, even disease-prone rice strains can still develop well if they are transplanted densely.

In the south, brown planthoppers and white leafhoppers are increasing in number, but pesticides may be in short supply in the days ahead. For this reason, all localities throughout the country are organizing forces, mobilizing facilities, and using a combination of different measures, including insecticide spraying, to actively exterminate harmful insects and diseases.



### **Fiji**

**Ganilau Calls on Chiefs Not To Misuse Position**  
*BK020751 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
0500 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Fiji's governor general has told a gathering of 200 of his fellow chiefs not to misuse their position to take away what he called the fundamental rights of their people.

Speaking in Tiliva, just north of Suva, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, called on the chiefs to use their talents for the enhancement of the Fijian people and for Fiji as a whole.

He also urged them to educate their children so they could take their place in the nation's political, economic, and social leadership on the basis of their skill and not because they were children of chiefs.

The Tiliva meeting, which is due to last 3 days, is reviewing a reorganized administration system that came into force last month. The reorganization was recommended in a report by Mr (Rodney Cole) of the Australian National University in Canberra.

### **New Caledonia**

**Kanaks Plan 'Melanesian Pact of Union'**  
*BK021126 Hong Kong AFP in English 1107 GMT*  
2 Sep 87

[Text] Noumea, Sept 2 (AFP) — Kanak separatists will call for a Melanesian Pact of Union in the South Pacific as the next step in their struggle for independence from France for New Caledonia, a separatist spokesman said Wednesday.

Yeiwene-Yeiwene, spokesman for the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), said that he or FLNKS President Jean-Marie Tjibaou, if available, would tour other Melanesian countries immediately after a September 13 referendum on independence to promote the project.

A mission representing the FLNKS has already visited South Pacific countries to sound out initial reactions to the proposal.

Mr Yeiwene-Yeiwene rejected French plans for the internal autonomy of the South Pacific island territory after the referendum which is expected to result in a majority against independence from Paris.

The FLNKS spokesman said that the separatist front, which has called for a boycott of the referendum, would not participate in any elections under a statute of internal autonomy.

He dismissed the referendum itself as a domestic consultation between the French Government and French immigrants in New Caledonia which did not concern the indigenous Kanak people.

The government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac is expected to propose internal self-government for New Caledonia after the referendum, with Paris retaining responsibility mainly for foreign affairs and defence, officials said.

The statute of autonomy would probably modify the existing boundaries of the internal regions, three of which are at present controlled by the FLNKS.

French security forces remained in evidence at key points in Noumea Wednesday but kept a low profile.

FLNKS hunger strikers in the working-class suburb of Montravail were on the last day of a hunger strike which began on August 12 and was due to end at midnight Wednesday after 22 days.

Only three of the hunger strikers have maintained a fast for the whole period. But others have taken part in fasts of varying duration, mostly one or two days, in support of the FLNKS call for independence.

### **Papua New Guinea**

**Matiabe Calls for Meeting on New Caledonia**

*BK020755 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
0500 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Papua New Guinea is seeking an urgent meeting of the South Pacific Forum to discuss developments in New Caledonia. Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent, Sean Dorney, says the government wants foreign ministers of the forum countries to meet before the referendum on New Caledonia's future.

The referendum on independence from France will be held on Sunday week — 13 September. Papua New Guinea's acting foreign minister, Mr Aruru Matiabe said the South Pacific Forum members had adopted a common stand against the referendum, but they needed to move in the view of what he called a worsening situation in New Caledonia. Mr Matiabe said Papua New Guinea was willing to host the proposed forum meeting.



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